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Part One
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SPAIN'S RABBLE FOR WAR

Mobs Rage Again in the Streets of Barcelona and Valencia.

"DEATH TO THE YANKEES" IS THE CRY

Cheers for France, Which Is Counted On as a Sure Ally in Case of a Conflict.

AUTHORITIES GUARD OUR CONSULATES

Rioters at Grao Try to Break Through the Lines, but Are Repulsed—Fiery Speeches at Tarragona.

BARCELONA, March 8.—This city was the scene to-day of further demonstrations against the United States. The bands in the places of public resort played patriotic airs, and were encored again and again.

People on the boulevards sang patriotic airs, and there was much cheering for Spain and shouting of "Death to the Yankees!"

It was very evident from the conversations everywhere that a war with the United States would meet with popular approval, but the Government is not paying much attention to the populace beyond preventing it, so far as possible, from acting in a disorderly manner.

It being Sunday, the authorities feared that the demonstrations might become riotous, and extra precautions were taken to quell disorders in their incipiency.

As the day wore on, the crowds in the streets rapidly increased in numbers. The gendarmes were active in their efforts to prevent any large assemblage. When a large crowd would gather in the main streets, the mounted gendarmes would charge into it and drive the people into the side streets.

Many persons gathered about the French Consulate and enthusiastically cheered for France, which country, according to popular belief, would surely be an ally of Spain in the event of a war with the United States.

The strong guard that was placed some days ago about the American Consulate was strengthened to-day, and it was well that this was done, as the crowd attempted several times to approach the building, with the undoubted purpose of again attacking it.

The guards were very vigilant in repelling the mob, and finally the latter, seeing that a more determined attempt to attack the Consulate would result in bloodshed, sullenly withdrew to give vent to their patriotism in other directions.

VALENCIA, March 8.—The actions of the mob element in Valencia became so threatening to-day that martial law was proclaimed to-night.

A crowd numbering fully ten thousand persons met outside the bull ring and attempted to enter that place for the purpose of holding a meeting to express anti-American sentiments. The authorities had issued an order forbidding the holding of such meetings, but no attention was paid to it. The gendarmes at the bull ring refused to allow the mob to enter, and were told that they were traitors to Spain.

Then several persons in the crowd cried "Long live the republic!" whereupon the gendarmes charged the mob. The crowd answered with several revolver shots, and one of the gendarmes was seriously wounded in the chest. The situation had assumed such a menacing aspect that orders were given to the gendarmes to fire upon the mob. A volley was fired from the carbines carried by the gendarmes, and the crowd scurried for shelter.

It is not known whether anybody was shot, but it is believed that the volley was fired over the heads of the rioters.

The courage of the crowd returned later, and, with augmented numbers, the mob marched through the streets, shouting "Long live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!" The police and gendarmes repeatedly opposed the crowd, but their efforts to restore order were not of the slightest avail.

The Governor of the province then proclaimed martial law, and any further rioting will be dealt with sternly by the military power.

The Governor, acting under imperative orders from Madrid, had concentrated a strong force around the headquarters of the American Cousular Agent at Groo, four miles from here. The crowd attempted to pass these guards, but were unable to do so. Then they, with a volubility and scope possessed only by low-class Spaniards, hurled insults at the American Government and American people.

The city is quiet to-night, the mob not having the courage to face the troops, who are awaiting orders to deal with rioters.

There were several small disturbances to-day at Saragossa, but the authorities were alert and determined and the rioters were easily dispersed.

At Tarragona a meeting attended by two thousand persons was held. A number of fiery speeches were made, the speakers glorifying Spain and holding the United States and its people up to derision and contempt. The meeting broke up amid cries of "Long live Spain!" "Death to the United States!"

At Bilboa a crowd of five hundred persons attempted to make an attack upon the American Consulate, but were prevented by the police.

At Vitoria posters were put upon walls declaring that Spain must go to war with the United States and put a curb on Yankee arrogance.

The demonstration at Valencia was organized by Republicans.

The gendarme who was wounded by a revolver shot was a corporal. He died to-night from the effect of his injuries.

During the rioting three civilians were injured. Nine of the rioters were arrested. A priest was stoned by the mob.

RETALIATION IN SPAIN.

American Insurance Policies Cancelled—Consular Agents Resign.

MADRID, March 8.—The ship owners of Seville have offered to the Government fifty steamers to be put to any use the authorities may deem expedient. Some of these steamers are trading to England.

The Chamber of Commerce of Granada has issued a circular note, inviting all Spanish merchants to break their commercial relations with the United States, and to cancel their policies of insurance issued by American companies. Many of the merchants have already done so.

Several more Spanish subjects, who were acting as American Consular Agents, have resigned as a protest against the attitude of the United States toward Spain. Indignation meetings were held to-day in many places in the provinces.

HANGED ALFONSO IN EFFIGY.

Chicago Vents Its "Patriotism" on the Baby King of Spain.

CHICAGO, March 8.—His Royal Highness, Alfonso King of Spain, was hanged in effigy last night in the vicinity of Madison Street and Campbell Avenue. The crowd of enthusiastic young persons who performed the job escaped identification.

The figure was found suspended from a rope which was thrown over a telephone wire. The effigy hung fifteen feet in the air, and attracted a crowd of persons, who gazed at the fearful and wonderful piece of construction and inwardly saw visions of war and guns.

Upon that part of the effigy's anatomy which would ordinarily be called the breast was the following inscription:

ALFONSO, 13th King of Spain.
Sic Semper
Tyranus.

The figure was first discovered by a woman. The effigy seemed so real, hanging in a dark street as it did, that she fainted and had to be carried to a neighboring store.

At the close of a class party which was given last evening by the students of the Northwestern University at Evanston, one of the boys mounted a chair, tore a big Spanish flag in two, and there was an instant rush for the pieces. Before the flag was allowed to fall to the floor it was torn into a number of pieces, so that every person present might have had one as a memento of the occasion had he so desired. The young men worked themselves up to quite a frenzy, and their warlike manifestations were vigorously applauded by the girls, who were interested spectators.

The disturbance was finally quelled by some of the older members of the class, and the warlike young men contented themselves with marching up and down the streets singing patriotic songs and giving three groans for the flag.

SENT A SHIP TO CUBA.

Philadelphians Put Arms Aboard Beyond the Three-Mile Limit.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Undismayed by the failure of several expeditions sent from this country to aid their struggling compatriots, the resident Cubans of the United States are said to have fitted out and dispatched another vessel to Cuba.

It is reported that this vessel left here last Thursday. She took no munitions of war aboard at this port, but it is said that the arms and ammunition were transferred to her after she was beyond the three-mile limit.

Nothing definite in relation to the vessel can be learned here. The local Cuban leaders will not talk about the expedition.

FIVE INJURED BY BOILING OIL.

A Great Tank at the Standard Oil Works Overflows—Laborers Severely Burned on Hands and Feet.

Boiling crude tar oil overflowed one of the Standard Oil Company's big tanks early yesterday morning in the company's yard at Bayonne, N. J. A gang of men at work about the tank had to run for their lives. Five of them were overtaken and severely scalded.

The injured are:

DOYLE, MICHAEL, of 124 West Twenty-first Street; feet, legs, and hands burned; taken to the Bayonne Hospital.
CALLAHAN, TIMOTHY, of 13 West Fifteenth Street; feet, legs, and hands burned; taken to the Bayonne Hospital.
DONOHUE, JAMES, of 10 West Eighteenth Street; feet and hands burned; taken home.
ST. JOHN, JOHN, of 444 Avenue C; feet and ankles burned; taken home.
OHLSEN, ERNEST, of 672 Avenue D; feet and ankles burned; taken home.

The men were at work at stills, from which the tar oil was being pumped into the tank. The tar boiled over the side of the tank in a torrent. It covered the pipes so that the men who tried to close them were burned on their hands.

It flooded about their feet and burned through their heavy shoes. They ran, giving shouts of pain and alarm. In a minute the neighborhood of the tank was deserted, but none too soon.

The engine was stopped, and the pumps ceased working. The frozen ground cooled the tar, but its progress did not stop until an acre had been covered.

Officials of the company are investigating to fix the responsibility for the casualty.

FIST FIGHT IN CHURCH.

Two Revivalists Stick Pins in Another and Cause Pandemonium at a Bellport Meeting.

BELLPORT, L. I., March 8.—There may be one or more arrests to-morrow in consequence of a lively fist fight which took place in the Methodist Church here during a revival service on Friday night. Efforts have been made to keep the facts in the case quiet, but as the church was crowded at the time these efforts have not proved very successful.

Charles Stella, one of the combatants, entered the church Friday evening and took a seat near the front. Directly behind him were Robert Tush and Robert MacIntosh, who began amusing themselves by jabbing pins into Stella. After a while the latter became tired of that sort of playfulness, and, turning about in the pew, struck MacIntosh in the face.

Louis Gerard sat behind MacIntosh, and when Stella struck the latter he reached forward and grabbed Stella by the collar. Gerard and Stella then exchanged several blows in the aisle of the church. The congregation was in an uproar, and instantly a number of people jumped forward to separate the combatants.

Stella was badly used up, and he left the church. Gerard and MacIntosh also left before Pastor Davis resumed the services.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK LIES IN STATE

Throngs View the Body in the Cathedral in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The body of the late Archbishop Kenrick was conveyed from the archiepiscopal residence on Lindell Boulevard to the Cathedral on Walnut Street at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There was no parade, though the hearse was followed by a large number of clergymen and laymen in carriages.

The casket was placed on the catafalque within the chancel railing, and the doors were opened for the admission of the public. The priests and assistants recited the offices of the dead, and a throng of thousands passed through the Cathedral to take a last look at the dead prelate.

The last services of the dead will begin at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Archbishop Kain will sing requiem mass, and will be assisted by visiting Bishops and priests and the Franciscan friars. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will deliver the panegyric. The Gregorian chant, under the direction of Prof. Emir, will be sung by a choir selected from all the churches of the city. The procession will start for Calvary Cemetery at 2 o'clock.

Superintendent Wattson Improving.

The condition of William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, who was shot Thursday last by Detective Clifford, at Weehawken, is improving. It was said yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, where he has been since he was injured, that the doctors have great hopes of his recovery. He is still, however, in a critical condition.

Big Man for a Small Office.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., March 8.—Henry H. Rogers of New-York, the Standard Oil millionaire, who is a native of Fairhaven, has been chosen Superintendent of Streets by the Fairhaven Selectmen, and has accepted the post. The appointment was made because of much dissatisfaction with the late management of the streets.

MURDERED AT HIS DOOR

Stephen Powell, a Prominent Citizen of Hempstead, L. I., Brutally Attacked.

BACK OF HIS SKULL CRUSHED IN

John Albert Wayne and Arthur Mayhew, Both Colored, Arrested on Suspicion.

POCKETS HASTILY RIFLED OF MONEY

Wayne's Pipe, with His Name Carved on It, Found Near Where the Crime Was Committed.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 8.—Stephen Powell, a prominent business man of this place, was murdered last night within a few feet of his own home. He was found lying on the sidewalk by a neighbor, and died a few minutes after being carried into his house. Only a short time had elapsed from the time Mr. Powell had left three friends two blocks from his home and the time the crime was committed. Robbery was the motive of the deed, but, in their haste, the murderers overlooked a large sum of money which their victim carried in an inside vest pocket.

The murder startled the entire place, and early this morning two negroes were arrested on suspicion, by order of the Coroner. The two suspects told such a straightforward story that they were released. One of them left the village, while the other remained near by. A short time after their release a briar-wood pipe with the name of one of them cut on the bowl was found within a block of the scene of the crime. When this became known, the one who had remained in the village was promptly rearrested, while officers armed with a warrant were sent after his companion. They found him in a distant village this afternoon, and brought him back to this place. He was locked up in the Town Hall. In the meantime a third negro was taken into custody on suspicion.

The murder was such a cold-blooded one that many persons remained away from church to assist the authorities in the search for clues. Several hundred citizens engaged in a search of the territory surrounding Mr. Powell's house, with the hope of finding the weapon with which the deed was committed or some evidence that might assist in running down the perpetrators.

Stephen Powell was seventy years old. He lived in a comfortable cottage on Fulton Avenue, a short distance from the business centre of the village, where he conducted a prosperous shoe store. Mr. Powell was also manager of the Hempstead Electric Light and Gas Company. He was a man of very steady habits, and was generally respected in the place. He closed his shoe store at the usual hour last night, and, after going to the barber's shop, stopped in Post's grocery store. It was his custom to buy a supply of corn for his chickens every Saturday night. He purchased several other articles at Post's store last night, and started for his home, accompanied by ex-Justice B. Valentine Clowes, Albert Cooper, and John Treadwell, three neighbors. Messrs. Cooper and Clowes parted company with Mr. Powell at the corner of Fulton Avenue, while Mr. Treadwell left him one block away. They proceeded toward their homes, while Mr. Powell walked leisurely toward his.

Mr. Powell Found Dying.

About ten minutes after Mr. Powell and his companions left Post's store, William G. Lowe, a near neighbor of Mr. Powell's, left the store for his home. When he arrived with fifty feet of the gate leading into Mr. Powell's yard he saw something lying on the sidewalk directly ahead of him. Without a suspicion as to what the object was, Mr. Lowe hurried forward and was shocked to find Mr. Powell lying in a pool of blood, unconscious. He lifted up the dying man and then shouted for help. Mr. Lowe had left two friends a short distance away, and he hoped to secure their aid by his shouts.

His cries were heard by Frank Powell, a son of Mr. Powell; Samuel Mintshell, and George Howell. They rushed from their homes, and were shocked beyond expression on learning what had happened. Mr. Powell was carefully carried into his house, and Drs. Lanehart and Ludlow were summoned. They reached his bedside in a few minutes, but saw at a glance that nothing could be done to save his life. Mr. Powell died in fifteen minutes, without regaining consciousness.

The condition of Mr. Powell's clothing showed clearly the motive for his murder. One trousers' pocket was turned inside out, his vest pockets were empty, and two buttons that were missing from his vest showed that it had been torn open by his murderers in their search for money and other valuables. There were two inside vest pockets to his vest, and in the left hand one was found $238 in bills. The other pocket was empty. It is not known how much money the murderers got. Mr. Powell was in the habit of carrying in each of his pockets change, which he used in his business, and he never told his family how much money he carried at a time. It was generally known in the village that he always carried a considerable sum with him, and his family believe that the men who killed him secured quite a large amount.

Mr. Powell wore no jewelry, not even carrying a watch.

Everything surrounding the crime shows that it must have been committed in a short space of time. Mr. Lowe is positive that he was only ten minutes behind Mr. Powell and his three friends, and as he walked rather rapidly the murderers did not have a moment to spare. Mr. Powell's house stands about the centre of the block, between Hilton Avenue on the west and Terrace Avenue on the east.

At each of these street corners, but on the side opposite to where the murder was committed, two powerful electric lights shed their rays for some distance each way, making the street very light at night. The authorities believe that the murderers were in hiding behind a big tree that stands close to the sidewalk where the dying man was found, and which is flanked by two large telegraph poles. The roadbed is fully two feet lower than the sidewalk, and the tree

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DI RUDINI AS CABINET CHIEF.

Supposed Make-up of the New Advisers of King Humbert—Ricotti War Minister.

ROME, March 8.—At a late hour to-night it was reported that these selections as Ministers had been made:

MARQUIS DI RUDINI—Prime Minister and probably Minister of the Interior.
GEN. RICOTTI—Minister of War.
SIGNOR BRIN—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
SIGNOR PIRAZZI—Minister of the Treasury.
ADMIRAL RACCHIN—Minister of Marine.
SIGNOR GUICCIARDINI—Minister of Finance.
SIGNOR GRANTUREO—Minister of Justice.

The Ministers of Commerce, Public Instruction, Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs have not yet been chosen.

The Marqlis di Rudini was Prime Minister from Feb. 6, 1891, to May 5, 1892. During this time occurred the trouble with the United States growing out of the lynching of a number of Itallans at New-Orleans.

Then, as now, the Marquis succeeded Signor Crispi as Prime Minister, the latter having been overthrown on a financial question.

ROME, March 8.—There was a repetition of the disorders at Pavia last night, and for a time the mob held possession of the town. Reinforcements of troops were hastily sent to the place, and upon their arrival the garrison cavalry charged the rioters, who were then gathered in front of the Préfecture. Quite a number of persons were injured by being struck by the hoofs of the horses or by the flat sides of the cavalrymen's sabres. The commander of the squadron of cavalry was wounded. Fifteen of the leaders of the mob were placed under arrest.

It is said that the dispatch to Africa of six batteries and six battalions of troops, mention of which was made in these dispatches last night, is due to an urgent request received from Gen. Baldissera, who, a few days ago, succeeded Gen. Baratieri as commander of the Italian troops operating against the Abyssinians.

At Naples, whence the transports are waiting to receive reinforcements for the African army, the people are greatly excited, and seem determined to oppose the embarking of the troops. Crowds filled the streets last night, and many and vigorous protests were made against sending any more men to Abyssinia.

ANOTHER ASSAULT IN PATERSON.

Miss Lizzie Van Riper's Experience with a Manufacturer, Who Says It Was a Mistake.

PATERSON, N. J., March 8.—Miss Lizzie Van Riper of East Twenty-eighth Street, this city, while on her way home this evening, about 6 o'clock, had an exciting experience with a man at Ellison and East Eighteenth Streets, two blocks from the corner where Miss Mamie Sullivan was murdered Wednesday evening.

The story she tells, which is corroborated by Mrs. William Gutherson, who lives opposite where the affair occurred, is that when she reached the corner a man ran to her and grabbed her. She broke away from him and ran into the middle of the street. The man followed her, and she screamed. She says he then struck her in the mouth and ran away. Daniel Van Buren and Mr. Gutherson heard the screams and started to follow the man. A policeman who was a block away and heard the screams joined in the chase, and the man was caught at the grocery store of Albert Elmons, into the yard of which he had turned exhausted.

He was followed to the station by a crowd that threatened to lynch him. Mrs. Gutherson took care of the girl. The prisoner proved to be Nicholas Cole, one of the partners in the silk-throwing business of Nightingale & Cole, in Market Street. He lives at 28 Ward Street. He is married, but is seeking a divorce. He has four children.

Cole says he had an appointment with a girl who works in his shop. He says she promised to meet him on the corner where the affair occurred. He claimed to have been drinking wine with a Frenchman during the afternoon, and not to have been sober. He says he was waiting for the girl who had made the appointment with him, and when Miss Van Riper reached the corner he mistook her for the other young woman. He denies having struck Miss Van Riper, and says all he did was to throw his arms about her.

Cole was held. His arrest caused the circulation of a report that the murderer of Miss Sullivan had been caught, and there was considerable excitement until the police explained that the arrest had nothing to do with the murder.

WEALTHY PRISONER IN THE TOMBS

Henry Shenfield, Said to be Heir to Half a Million, Is Accused of Petty Swindling.

Henry Shenfield, alias Henry Kelly, truckman and ex-soldier, now locked up at the Tombs charged with receiving money under false pretenses, is the probable heir to $500,000, bequeathed to him by an uncle in England. His good fortune is timely, as his family, living in the top floor of a tenement at 342 Water Street, is in destitute circumstances.

Shenfield, who went under the name of Kelly in this city, was arrested Saturday night, and locked up at the Leonard Street Police Station. He was taken into custody at St. John's Park by a policeman, who saw two negroes chasing him about. Frank Cox, one of the latter, who is a waiter at 100 Duane Street, and living in Brooklyn, told the policeman that the prisoner had swindled him out of $1.50 recently on a pretense of getting him a good-paying job. He lost sight of Shenfield until he saw him talking to two men Saturday night.

In the prisoner's possession was found a letter dated Feb. 15, written in a neat hand by Shenfield's mother, at Manchester, England, informing him of the death of a rich uncle, who, she says, has bequeathed him £100,000, and telling him that her lawyer and a friend of the family are on their way here.

Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Precinct is inclined to think that the letter is genuine. The stories related to the officer by the prisoner and his wife on different occasions are identical. Circumstantial evidence also points in the same direction. Shenfield said he was a truckman, but admitted that drinking occupied most of his time. He said that he had formerly served, as had his father before him, in the British Army, but growing tired of the life had secured his discharge and come to America.

His wife is unable to read or write, and appears to belong to a lower station in life. She told Capt. Cross that her husband's real name was Shenfield. The prisoner, she intimated, received a letter monthly from his mother. Shenfield, however, kept their contents to himself, never having even admitted to her his supposed good fortune.

Miss Adelaide De Freest Engaged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The engagement of Miss H. Adelaide De Freest of Troy, N. Y., and Robert M. Larner of this city is announced. The marriage will take place in Troy Easter week, and a number of Washingtonians will attend it.

Miss De Freest is the daughter of Charles W. De Freest of Troy. She is pleasantly remembered in Washington as the guest of Senator Murphy's family last Winter. Miss De Freest possesses great beauty, and is prominently known in literary and musical circles, having composed a number of popular musical productions. Mr. Larner is the Washington correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier and The Savannah News, and is also a member of the Washington staff of The New-York Sun.

GREAT RACE FOR WEALTH

Two Men Ride over Mountain Trails for a $2,000,000 Mine.

JUDGE COLEMAN'S SYNDICATE WINS

Great Excitement over the Opening of the Colville Indian Reservation, in Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, March 8.—A fifty-mile race over mountain trails for a two-million-dollar mine, participated in by a Federal employe and a miner, was an exciting adventure last week in connection with the opening of the great Colville Indian Reservation, in Eastern Washington.

A score of prominent men are primarily interested in the outcome of that race, and present appearances indicate that they have won. They expect to make fortunes out of the mine. This race for wealth illustrates the excitement attendant upon the opening of the great Western reservations.

The Coleman syndicate, whose man won last week's race, was organized by Judge A. R. Coleman of Port Townsend. Interested with him are Judge W. H. Brinker, United States District Attorney F. C. Robertson, and his assistant, Judge C. S. Fogg.

Judge Coleman became interested some time ago in the Le Fleur copper and silver claim, on the Colville reserve, fifty miles from Marcus, on the Spokane and Northern Railroad. Le Fleur is a Frenchman who discovered the claim years ago, and has been watching it ever since. Coleman filed eight claims on the property, but the Russell syndicate, headed by Col. J. N. Russell of Spokane, promptly filed claims over his. The Russell people claimed that the reservation was already open under an act of Congress, though the President's formal proclamation had never been issued. They took the matter into the Federal court, and Judge Hanford now has the question under advisement.

The Coleman syndicate requested Congress to open the reservation, and prominent men went to Washington City to show Congress how the public good would be conserved, as it has been, by its opening. The necessary bill was passed Feb. 15. Judge Coleman went immediately from Port Townsend to the mine. The rights of "sooners" being questioned, it was decided that a man must be stationed at Marcus to receive the news of the President's signing the bill, and then to ride as fast as he could for the claim. To perform this feat, John McCool, of the Coleman syndicate, and also Collector of Customs at Marcus, was selected. McCool was, in fact one of the original discoverers of the mine.

McCool was at Marcus the following Thursday morning, awaiting a telegram from Washington, stating that President Cleveland had signed the bill. The Russell syndicate, equally clever, had Mark Gilmain at Marcus to perform a similar feat for them. The expected telegram came early in the afternoon. McCool and Gilmain started on their lonely fifty-mile race over a rough, tortuous trail. Each covered the distance in less than five hours, but Gilmain, having the better horse, reached the destination first. But he did not post any notices. Judge Coleman was in possession. He had with him an Irishman and an Indian, and they were prepared to use artillery if need be, to keep unwelcome visitors away.

When McCool arrived, he was greeted cordially by Judge Coleman, the latter quietly remarking that no claim filers had yet put in an appearance. Gilmain is quoted as stating that he did not post any notices because he did not wish to be shot. McCool's notices were promptly posted.

The Le Fleur claim is situated on the Fourth of July Creek, and is said to be the richest claim in that region. It is estimated to be worth $2,000,000 as it stands. Assays here have run $65 to $85 per ton in copper and silver. It will soon be transferred to the Tenasket Mining Company, organized here by the Coleman syndicate several months ago, with a capital of $2,000,000. It is possible that the Russell syndicate will make a contest.

AN ANTI-M'KINLEY SCHEME.

Letters Said to Have Been Sent to Minnesota Proposing a Combination Against Him.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—There is a great deal of excitement among the Republicans this evening over the report that letters have been written to several leaders in this State, trying to get them into a combination looking to the defeat of McKinley in the National Convention.

The purport of these letters is that Reed will have the New-England delegation, Morton those of New-York and Florida, Quay that of Pennsylvania, Allison that of Iowa, and Cullom that of Illinois, and that if the Davis delegation from Minnesota will go into a deal with these and other scattering delegations the nomination of McKinley may be prevented.

In addition to this, it is discovered that a number of the men slated to go on the Davis delegation from this State are for Reed, and Allison as second and third choices. This has distressed and angered the McKinley Republicans so that they threaten to organize immediately for McKinley and defeat the Davis delegations in both State and Congressional conventions.

This makes the situation decidedly critical for Davis, as the Republicans of Minnesota are really for McKinley in a ratio of 10 to 1, and are opposed to having the vote of the State manipulated in the interest of another candidate or a set of candidates.

Could Not Save His Child.

WEST ISLIP, March 8.—Edward Daily, an undertaker, was summoned this morning to the home of William Bennett, a farmer, residing here, to take charge of the body of Mr. Bennett's infant daughter, who had died suddenly during the father's absence. The undertaker was about to prepare the body for burial, when the child moved in her cradle. He called the attention of the father to the fact that the child was still alive, and the father seized her and started for the office of Dr. Edward F. Dugan, a mile distant. When he arrived, breathless, a few minutes later, the physician pronounced the child suffering from infantile disorders. The child died a moment later.

Coroner Bennett was notified, and impaneled a jury, which returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Sexton Schoenbaum Was Dishonest.

Feibel Schoenbaum of 251 Delancey Street, who is sexton of the Wloillawker Congregation Ahavath Achim, received, June 14, 1895, a check for $12 from Daniel Dober of 361 Grand Street, one of the Trustees, in payment of dues. Instead of making proper return therefor, he appropriated it to his own use. The larceny was not discovered until recently. Schoenbaum was arrested Saturday night on a charge of larceny. In Essex Market Police Court yesterday he pleaded guilty, and was held for trial.

Mary Brock & Co. Robbed.

HOBOKEN, March 8.—The feed store of Mary Brock & Co., 202 Clinton Street, was entered by burglars some time Saturday night. The thieves found on the premises a small hammer and a sledge, with which they broke open the inner door of the safe, the outer door having been left unlocked. It contained $40.

The police arrested two drivers employed by the firm, but the money was not found on them. They protested their innocence, but were held for examination.

GASPIPE BOMB FOR P. D. ARMOUR.

Supposed Deadly Package for the Millionaire—Was It a Newspaper Scheme?

CHICAGO, March 8.—The employes of the Hyde Park postal station, Fifty-fifth Street, and Kimbark Avenue, were thrown into a great state of excitement last evening by the discovery of a supposed dynamite bomb that from general appearances was capable of blowing up the entire establishment.

The object of suspicion was concealed in a small pasteboard box four inches long and one and one-half inches in height, which bore the inscription:

P. D. ARMOUR,
2,115 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

The box was neatly wrapped in yellow paper, tied with green ribbon, and had evidently been mailed in Chicago at some of the outlying districts. Foreman Henry Woodruff, who has charge of the distributing department at Hyde Park, discovered the box when it was dumped from the down-town mail pouch, and the fact of its having an address that was out of the jurisdiction of his station caused him to carry the box to Superintendent J. S. Henderson, who examined the package critically and was about to lay it on his desk when a slight click, not unlike the noise made by the trigger of a revolver, attracted the attention of both men.

The Superintendent and foreman looked at the box and then at each other, and without further argument left the room. As nothing further happened in the next ten minutes they decided to go back and take another look at what they were now convinced was a mysterious machine. Superintendent Henderson carefuly untied the string and pulled the wrapper from the box, which proved to be a small affair of two compartments, one sliding into the other.

Not wishing to run any risks, however, the Superintendent cut a small round hole in the middle of what appeared to be the upper portion of the object, and discovered through the hole in the lid a piece of three-quarter-inch gaspipe fastened securely so as to avoid rattling. At its end was a protruding fuse which was connected with a small cap that was so arranged that it would explode if one box was drawn through the other, as would necessarily follow in case the recipient tried to get at the interior.

The article was then placed in the safe, which was locked. Should the box prove to contain deadly explosives, its mailing will constitute the fourth unsuccessful attempt that has been made to kill or seriously injure Armour, and in each instance the United States mail will have been the means of discovering the character of the missives.

The officials of the Hyde Park postal station are of the opinion to-night that the bomb was mailed by a reporter for the paper which published the story exclusively this morning. Superintendent Hendrickson said the package had been in the office only twenty minutes when a reporter for a morning paper came in making inquiries about it. Information was refused, and the supposed infernal machine was locked up in the vault.

A report was written on the matter, but it was not taken to Postmaster Hesing nor was any information given out by the three employes of the station. Notwithstanding this, the paper published a minute description of the bomb, and Superintendent Hendrickson says it could not have been written unless the writer had seen the alleged infernal machine. The matter will be reported to Inspector Stuart and Mr. Hesing to-morrow morning.

CARDINAL GIBBONS MAKES A PLEA

Urges Laity to Co-operate with Clergy and Talks, Apparently, Against the A. P. A.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cardinal Gibbons preached in the cathedral to-day to a congregation that filled to overflowing the large edifice. His Eminence took for his theme the necessity for co-operation of the laity of the Church with the clergy in working for the cause of Christ. Many of his audience thought that the Cardinal had in mind the opposition of the A. P. A. to Catholic institutions.

"Every kingdom that fights against itself falls," he said; "on the other hand, every kingdom or republic whose citizens are imbued with a united spirit of patriotism is destined to prosper and flourish. A moral leader, no matter how high his character, is powerless, unless he has a loyal, devoted, united community behind him. With united co-operation such a leader can elevate and lift up his community. The same is true of the religious world.

"Our course is plain. We must try, as did the fathers of old, to maintain an unalterable patience amid calumny and persecution. Thus shall we gain in the esteem of our fellow-men. Let us break down all the barriers between the laity and clergy, for are we not all brethren and sisters in Christ Jesus, the children of the same God, and are we not all of the one Church and one baptism?

"You can advance Christ's Kingdom by a manly, open, generous profession of your Christian faith. While granting to all others freedom in their religion, stand firmly for all your own rights as Christians and Catholics. All we ask is a fair field and no favor; we demand simply our rights."

ADVANCE AGENT OF THE BALLOON.

Hudson Bay Company's Commissioner to Educate Canadians as to Andree's Polar Trip.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 8.—The Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company here has been asked by the Government of Sweden to prepare the natives in the far northern districts of Canada for the appearance of the balloon in which the Swedish explorer Andree and his companions are to make an effort to reach the north pole.

The company is sending pictures of the balloon to the natives of the polar regions and also circulars in their own language, telling them they need not fear its approach, but will be rewarded for giving assistance to the explorers.

CLUBWOMEN TO MEET IN TRENTON

Addresses, Debates, and a Literary and Medal Exhibit the Features.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 8.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its first convention in the State House at Trenton Friday, March 20, in the room lately given to it by the State officials.

The morning session will commence at 11 o'clock, when addresses and debates will be indulged in by prominent members. After intermission the literary display and gold medals awarded to Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley will be inspected. A reception will follow at the Trenton House, when Mrs. Hensatin will greet the members of the State Federation of Clubs.

An invitation is extended to all women interested in literary, philanthropic, or social clubs. An effort is being made to secure reduced rates from the railroads.

Will Leave the Church April 1.

The Rev. F. H. Carpenter, assistant pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Seventh Avenue Driveway, preached a sermon on "Christian Work" yesterday morning in anticipation of the annual missionary meeting, to be held in the church next Sunday, at which Bishop John P. Newman will preach.

Mr. Carpenter will leave Calvary Church April 1, it is understood, to take a church in the northern part of the city. He said yesterday that he did not intend to preach any farewell sermon.

Many Americans in Nassau.

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 8.—Nassau is full to overflowing with American visitors. The season is the best one in fifteen years.

A PROMOTER IN TROUBLE

F. W. Dunton Issues Invitations to His Police Court Examination.

ACCUSED OF APPROPRIATING $10,000

His Many Grand Schemes on Long Island in Which Thousands of Dollars Were Lost.

JOHN M. CRANE INTERESTED IN SOME

Bicycle Road at Bellport, in Which Much of the Baker-Seeley Money Is Thought to Have Gone.

There is hardly a man on Long Island, from Montauk Point to Fulton Ferry, who is not interested in the hearing of Frederick W. Dunton to-day before Police Magistrate Leroy B. Crane of this city, on the charge of grand larceny. He is accused of having unlawfully appropriated to his own use $10,000 of the money of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York.

The hearing will possess particular interest for those of the stockholders of the National Shoe and Leather Bank who believe that it was through Dunton's operations that Frederick R. Baker and Samuel C. Seeley lost the bulk of the $367,000 which was stolen from that bank.

To the enemies of John M. Crane, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, to-day's hearing will be of unusual interest, because it refreshes their recollection of the fact that President Crane was the Treasurer of one of Dunton's most impos'ng schemes, namely, the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, which proposed at one time to build a bicycle railroad from Brooklyn to Far Rockaway.

Dunton and his friends say he never at any time knew or even suspected that Baker or Seeley was interested with him in any of his ventures. They operated, his friends say, through a third party, who put in the money.

Henry G. Wynne was connected with Dunton in that other bicycle railroad—the Boyton concern at Bellport, L. I. Wynne, while in the Tombs Prison, having been convicted of grand larceny on Nov. 25, stated to a newspaper reporter that he knew both Baker and Seeley by sight, and had frequently seen them at Bellport, watching the construction of the Boyton Bicycle Railway.

There is said to be a large amount of money on deposit in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, subscribed by those who were induced to take stock of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, on the representations of Dunton and his associates, and by reason of the presence on the Directorate of the name of John M. Crane.

It is said that the latest plan of Dunton is to employ the funds so subscribed in capitalizing a company which has been organized to drain the marsh lands of Jamaica Bay, provided the consent of the shareholders of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company can be obtained.

Some of the stockholders of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company have been airing a grievance and saying that they were fooled. They say they thought they were subscribing to a railroad company, but have since ascertained they were buying stock in a construction company.

There are nearly 2,000 stockholders of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has refused to grant the company a franchise to build its proposed road, on the ground that there is no necessity for it, and unless it can get permission from the Supreme Court it will be practically defunct.

Mr. Crane Leaves Dunton's Company.

Immediately after the Baker-Seeley revelations President Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank resigned as Treasurer of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company. He told his fellow-Directors that his resignation had absolutely nothing to do with any of the developments at his bank, but was caused by the great pressure of business at the bank, which precluded his making any outside business connections such as that which he was severing.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES President Crane stated at that time that he had never had any connection with the Boyton Bicycle Railroad scheme at Bellport, that he was only nominally the Treasurer of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, had no financial interest to speak of in the latter company, and, further, that the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company had only about $2,000 on deposit at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

The South Side Observer, a weekly newspaper published on Long Island, on Nov. 30, 1894, printed a two-column advertisement of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company. First, there was a list of Directors, then a picture of one of the bicycle cars, and under that a list of the officers of the company, as follows:

FREDERICK W. DUNTON, President.
BENJAMIN NORTON, Vice President.
JOHN M. CRANE, Treasurer.
GEORGE E. HAGERMAN, Secretary.

Then followed an invitation to subscribe to the stock, embodied in the paragraph:

For the purpose of immediately starting to build the bicycle railway on Long Island, for value received, we do hereby agree with the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company that we will purchase for the sums set opposite our names below the number of shares named below of the preferred capital stock of said company, at and for the par value of $25 each, and pay therefor 10 per cent. cash and the balance to John M. Crane, Treasurer, on call of the Board of Directors of said company; one-fifth in cash within ten days after said call is made, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal amounts in cash, in thirty, sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days respectively, from date of said call. Provided, that I receive one share (gratis) of the full-paid common voting capital stock of the company with each share of the preferred stock so subscribed and paid for by me.

Last of all was a long list of the subscribers to the stock, in the midst of which appeared the item:

Directors $30,000

And below that this item:

New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York..... $60,000

The latter was the name under which Dunton

but also the stockholders of some of the banks of this city and New-Hampshire, are interested in Dunton's present difficulties.

"Biggest Man on Long Island."

For a long time Frederick W. Dunton has been the "biggest man on Long Island." His vast and splendid country house, planted on the summit of the hill north of Hollis, is one of the most conspicuous objects noted by the passengers on the Long Island Railroad. Energetic, plausible, and full of big ideas, he has hardly slept a single night clear through during the past ten years, and his schemes have burst forth with almost the regularity and brilliancy of the rays from a revolving light.

He founded three towns on Long Island—Dunton, Morris Park, and Hollis.

He was for some years the principal figure before the public in the immense scheme for cutting up into five-acre farms and colonizing 100,000 acres of land in the middle section of Long Island.

He appeared before the public as the promoter and builder of the Boyton Bicycle Railroad at Bellport, L. I.

He took the largest share in the public eye in the work of promoting the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, organized ostensibly to build a bicycle railroad between Brooklyn and Far Rockaway.

He is now posing as the leader in a syndicate to drain the marshes of Jamaica Bay.

He went into a scheme to operate a great cotton plantation in Arkansas, and bonds were scattered broadcast in connection with this enterprise.

He was the leading public promoter of the Bangor Southern Slate Company.

The Phenix cotton harvesting machine was another of his promotions. The Murray Hill Land Company of Long Island was another.

Compared with the millions of dollars which have passed through Dunton's hands, the $367,000 which Seeley and his accomplices took from the Shoe and Leather Bank, and are alleged to have invested through Dunton by a third person, is a very small sum.

He was at one time President of the Jamaica Bank. He was a Supervisor of Jamaica, and was Chairman of the commission which spent $360,000 in macadamizing the highways of Jamaica. John M. Crane was formerly President of the town of Jamaica.

It is said that Dunton is now a member of the Grand Jury of Queens County.

He was formerly cashier of the Corbin Banking Company and a Director of the Long Island Railroad Company. He is a nephew of Austin Corbin. Mr. Corbin quarreled with Dunton some years ago, and since then the two men have been at swords' points.

Dunton has many friends on Long Island, and has there enjoyed a larger measure of popularity and reputation than usually falls to human lot. He is a "hustler" in the full sense of the word, and in Jamaica he has long been regarded as a very charitable citizen. Many friends have rallied to him in his present difficulties. He has enemies, too, and they have gathered their strength and resources, with the purpose of dealing Dunton a crushing blow to end his career as a promoter and consign him to State prison.

Dunton professes the utmost confidence in his ability to confound his enemies. He declares he is guiltless of the crime charged against him and will so show to-day.

Invites Friends to His Trial.

To emphasize his feelings, he has sent out formal invitations to his friends to attend the proceedings before Magistrate Crane. The invitation reads as follows:

GEORGE E. HAGERMAN
vs.
FREDERICK W. DUNTON.
Charge, grand larceny. (felony.)

Dear Sir: You are invited to be present in Justice Crane's courtroom, Centre Street, New-York City, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 9, 1896, when my examination will take place. Respectfully,

FREDERICK W. DUNTON.

Prior to Dunton's first appearance on Long Island he is said to have been engaged in land speculation in the West. By birth he belongs to New-Hampshire. His first enterprises on Long Island were in connection with the founding of Morris Park, Hollis, and Dunton, each of which has since become a pretty and thriving village.

The larger part of his Morris Park tract has since passed into possession of William Ziegler, the citizen who stood behind William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn in his famous fight to prevent Mayor Alfred C. Chapin from buying the Long Island Water Supply Company of East New-York at what was alleged to be a grossly exorbitant valuation.

Dunton founded the Jamaica Bank, and was its first President and largest stockholder. The present President is John H. Sutphin, County Clerk of Queens County, who took the place when Dunton resigned. For a time Dunton had charge of the Long Island Improvement Company.

From founding towns Dunton drifted into larger schemes, in the midst of which came his quarrel with his uncle. There are several stories as to how the rupture was brought about. The story generally in circulation is that the trouble grew out of Dunton's administration of the Rockaway Beach tract, which was bought for development and colonization by the Corbin syndicate. A million dollars is said to have been spent at Rockaway under the supervision of Dunton.

Mr Corbin was in Europe while the improvements were going on, and on his return he is said to have disagreed with Dunton as to the way in which the syndicate's property had been developed. Another story is that it was a purely personal and family difficulty.

After Dunton fell out with his uncle, he had difficulty in getting all the accommodations he asked for in the way of excursion trains to his colonization tracts on Long Island.

His Most Colossal Scheme.

Dunton's most colossal speculation was in connection with the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York. This involved the acquirement of a broad tract of land extending clear across Long Island, from Rocky Point on the Sound to Patchogue and the Great South Bay.

George E. Hagerman, a native of New-Jersey, was the originator of the land development scheme. Beginning at Rocky Point, just east of Port Jefferson, Hagerman bought up thousands of acres of land, cheap, and organized the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York, commonly known on Long Island as the Suburban Company. Robert H. Walker was the first President of the Suburban Company.

It is said to have been through Walker that Dunton went into the scheme. He at once evolved some more schemes to round out the Suburban Company to suit his larger and more brilliant views. He planned to run a bicycle railroad across Long Island from shore to shore.

At Rocky Point there was to be a steam ferry to the Connecticut shore. The bicycle railroad was to run on a trestle across Great South Bay, and was to connect at the ocean with a steamship terminal. A Summer resort was to be built on the ocean shore, and excursion parties were to be brought daily in the Summer across Long Island Sound from New-England. It was also proposed to establish a through route between Boston and the South.

In pursuance of this great plan the Trustees of the town of Brookhaven were asked for and gave permission to build the proposed trestle across Great South Bay.

Next, the Long Island Boyton Bicycle Railroad Company was organized by Dunton and his associates. Only a mile and a half of this railroad has been built to date. It is equipped, and it is said the little train has sometimes gone at the rate of a mile a minute.

It is not commonly known how much money was sunk on the bicycle road, but those familiar with it say that $60,000 is a conservative estimate.

It is said that Mr. Corbin regarded Dunton's scheme in the light of a menace to the through route then in operation by the Long Island Railroad between Brooklyn and Boston, across Long Island Sound, via Oyster Bay.

Dunton got the cars for his bicycle railroad built in Brooklyn, and then they were hauled out through Long Island by long teams of oxen, greatly to the astonishment of the natives, who flocked from everywhere to see the strange procession.

It was given out that the Long Island Railroad had refused to transport the cars to Bellport. The hostility between Dunton and his uncle led the nephew to project another large scheme, namely, the construction of a bicycle railroad from Bellport to Brooklyn. This scheme, like others, died in its infancy, after being rocked for awhile in a very expensive cradle.

The New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company did not seem to have any too much good luck after Dunton got into it. His troubles with the Long Island Railroad interfered with the excursion service to the tract, and the sales of lands gradually dwindled. During the first three years of its existence the Suburban Company took in $1,000,000, but it all went out again, in one way and another. R. H. Walker was succeded as President of the Suburban Company by F. W. Dunton. Walker, it is alleged, was subsequently paid $48,000 to get out of the company altogether. Dunton took into the Suburban Company Thomas F. Ward.

There were issued $200,000 of bonds of the Long Island Boynton Bicycle Railroad Company. Some of these bonds are said to have been given to Hagerman for money loaned, and others are said to be now in the vault of a trust company of this city. Some of the bonds are said to have been given to O. L. Schwenke of this city for money advanced to Dunton. Schwenke holds as collateral the title to 2,800 acres of land near Patchogue, known as the Medford Tract, on which John Sabine Smith of this city held a prior claim of $13,000 for money loaned. The Suburban Company took $60,000 of stock of the Boynton concern, and this has recently been sold back to the trustee of the railroad for $8,000. The Suburban Company sank $60,000 in the Boynton Railroad.

Bellport a Speculative Centre.

The speculation fever got to be in the air at Bellport. Speculators from many parts hurried there to drink in the infection. According to H. G. Wynne, Frederick R. Baker and Seeley were among those who visited Bellport. Wynne himself fell a prey to the fever. He was hired at a salary of $50 per week to superintend for the Suburban Company the building of sheet iron houses at Bellport, to withstand the influence of salt air. He had previously built for Buffalo Bill the large building in which the Wild West show was given in Paris. Wynne fell in with a female fortune teller of Brooklyn, from whom he took $1,500, on the promise to give her stock in a new dredging company. She never got her stock, for the simple reason there was no such company, and in June, 1891, one month after Wynne entered the employ of the Suburban Company, the fortune teller took an officer to Bellport and caused Wynne's arrest on a charge of grand larceny. On the way to New-York he escaped from the officer by jumping out of the second-story window of a Long Island hotel, and was a fugitive until December, 1893. He was convicted, Oct. 30, 1894, and sentenced to State prison for six years and six months. He got a stay, but is now serving his time in Clinton Prison.

Dunton Failed in August, 1893.

Dunton failed in August, 1893, and John T. Sutphin of Jamaica became his assignee.

Dunton was a warm friend of President Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. He was so much affected by the Baker-Seeley exposures, and the consequent attacks on Crane, that he remained away from the office of the Suburban Company for some time.

According to G. E. Hagerman, President of the Suburban Company, there was $85,000 raised for the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, on deposit in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, shortly after the announcement of the Seeley-Baker defalcation. President Hagerman says that Mr. Crane did not subscribe at all for Kings, Queens and Suffolk stock, but merely acted as Treasurer of the company. He was to have received $1,500 a year, but got nothing.

Over $80,000 is said to have been sunk by Dunton in the Bangor Southern Slate Company of Bangor, Penn.

Over $35,000 is said to have been sunk by Dunton in promoting the Phenix harvesting machine.

Over $100,000 is said to have been sunk in the Sunnyside Cotton Plantation Company of Arkansas. There were 4,000 acres in the tract, and bonds were issued.

Dunton has lived at Hollis during the last five years. His house is one of the sights of that part of Long Island.

Some of those who subscribed to the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company thought they were getting railroad stock, but when they came to inspect the certificates they found they were in reality in possession of stock of a construction company.

While Dunton was a Supervisor of Queens County he suggested that Jamaica issue $400,000 of bonds for improving the highways. The bonds were issued, and the work was done under the supervision of a commission consisting of F. W. Dunton, John M. Crane, George Lester, John O'Donnell and John B. Hopkins. All but $40,000 of the proceeds of the bonds has been expended. There are some croakers in Jamaica who say the town has not been bettered by the macadamizing of the highways. The town has not increased in value, they say, and there has been no material increase in population. The only ones who benefit by the costly improvement, they say, are the farmers. Real estate is a drug on the market, and taxes have gone up to 4 per cent.

Good Roads That Cost $4,000,000.

The Dunton agitation for good roads has so far cost the several towns in Queens County $4,000,000.

Dunton was re-elected Supervisor in 1894. That year the Legislature passed an act enabling the Town Board of Jamaica to lease all the public lands in Jamaica Bay for ninety-nine years to the highest bidder.

There were two bidders—George E. Hagerman, then Treasurer of the Suburban Company, and Alonzo H. Smith of Islip, a steam dredger. Smith was the higher bidder, and got the lease, which, by a curious coincidence, was already prepared and lying on the table of the Town Board, ready for his signature. By this lease, the town of Jamaica has rented for ninety-nine years all of the public lands in Jamaica Bay, supposed to aggregate 500 acres, and comprising many islands on which are fishing stations, for $1,600 a year for the first six years, and $1,800 a year thereafter.

This lease was sold, as alleged, to a Philadelphia syndicate for $60,000. Two weeks ago the Town Board of Jamaica voted to spend $9,800 to get up a map of the public lands in Jamaica Bay. And now the wise old town is going to hire a lawyer, at a cost of not less than $20,000, to make the necessary searches of title to the public lands in Jamaica Bay.

It will take fifteen years' rental of the lands to pay for the map and the searching of titles.

Finally, Dunton has come forward with a proposition to take Jamaica into partnership in a scheme to reclaim the marsh lands of Jamaica Bay. He has made his proposition in such a shape that many persons in Jamaica believe he has come into possession of the ninety-nine-year lease of the town lands in Jamaica Bay.

SAVED FROM THE HYALINE'S WRECK.

Captain and Eight Men Brought by the Sophie to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The German tank steamer Sophie, which arrived here to-day from Savona, Italy, had aboard Capt. McLeod and eight men comprising the crew of the British brigantine Hyaline. The Hyaline left Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 10 for Barbados, with a cargo of 160,000 feet of white pine boards and 200 casks of dry codfish.

The little vessel encountered heavy weather from the time of leaving port. The rudder braces and the rudder stock broke Feb. 16, and, the fastenings working out, the Hyaline began to leak. For a week the leak increased, and in the morning of the 26th the brigantine's decks were almost awash with the sea. To make matters worse, a gale prevailed during the entire time.

The Sophie hove in sight Feb. 26, and a boat manned by Chief Officer Kuhl put off for the brigantine, and, after a most perilous experience, took the crew safe aboard the steamer. The brigantine was abandoned in latitude 37 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 59 degrees 30 minutes. The Hyaline hailed from Liverpool, N. S., and was owned by I. V. and J. H. Dexter. She was 101 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet draught.

Policeman Charles Frayler Dead.

Policeman Charles Frayler of the steamboat squad died yesterday, after an illness of a few days. Frayler was forty-two years old, and leaves a wife and three small children in poor circumstances, at his home, 1,601 East End Avenue.

He was appointed June 21, 1884, and has been connected with the steamboat squad since 1888, having first been at Pier 11, East River.

Frayler's brother officers says that he was very popular, and a thoroughly good officer. His comrades say that his widow may be allowed a pension if the Police Commissioners so elect.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best when you buy your Spring Medicine, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, makes steady nerves.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FORCING MR. RAINES'S BILL

Republican Agents Will Force the Recalcitrants Back into Line.

ACTION IN THE SENATE TUESDAY

No One Believes the Governor Will Refuse to Sign the Measure—Talk of Supplementary Bills.

ALBANY, March 8.—Extra pressure is to be brought to bear on all the Republican Assemblymen this week to drive the Raines excise bill through. Assemblymen and Senators returning from New-York City say that directions have been issued which will probably bring machine Republicans from nearly every county in the State to this city this week in the interest of the bill.

One statesman who reached this city to-night said that the orders had gone out from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman Higgins of the Senate Committee on Taxation, and Chairman Allds of the Assembly Excise Committee, with Senators Mullin and Malby, were in New-York to-day. Speaker Fish was there yesterday.

It is said here that the determination to bring all possible pressure to bear was discussed at a conference, at which Chairman Hackett of the State Committee and Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York County Committee were present.

The plan is to have members of the State Committee and their lieutenants come to this city in time to show to Assemblymen who object to the bill that party loyalty demands their attendance upon a caucus and absolute submission to the dictates of that caucus.

These up-the-State leaders will be able also to impress it on the Assemblymen that renominations next Fall may depend largely on behavior during this week. There is little doubt that enough Republican members to pass the Raines bill will heed these warnings or threats. The precise date of the caucus has not been determined.

The Senate will pass the bill Tuesday, and it is the intention of the Assembly leaders to caucus on it as soon as possible afterward. Speaker Fish is confident that the bill will be passed by the body over which he presides. No accurate canvass of the majority has been made, and it is to help in the preliminary work that the State machine's agents are expected.

No one here thinks Gov. Morton will refuse to sign the bill if it shall be passed by both houses. The leaders say that he would have given them to understand it long before this if he had determined not to sign it, and would not have allowed the measure to reach such an advanced stage.

It is possible that a separate bill providing a half-rate license for the sale of beer will be presented and supported by some Republicans who, because they are bound by caucus action, are not at liberty to support an amendment of that nature to the Raines bill. Some who are confident the Raines bill will become a law think a supplemental bill of this nature would pass.

There is some talk, which is rather indefinite, of a bill which will require the inspection, at moderate fees, of beer and hops imported from other States or Canada. This would be with the idea of satisfying the hop growers, who are loud in their denunciation of the Raines bill.

SENATOR RAINES'S EXPLANATION.

He Says He Thinks Few People in the State Really Understand It.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Senator Raines is very decided in his opinion that the Raines Liquor Tax bill will pass the Senate and Assembly and be sent to Gov. Morton for his signature in its present form, as it was agreed upon in the Republican Senatorial caucus.

Few people of the State really understand or are familiar with the provisions and proposed operations of the bill. In order that these persons might be enlightened, Senator Raines consented to an interview with a United Press representative, which partook of the nature of an extended explanation of the bill and was as follows:

"When it was first suggested to me that I attempt to formulate a bill to revise the excise laws of the State, which everybody seemed to think badly needed such revision, I began to examine to some extent the provisions of the laws of other States and to obtain such information as I could in regard to their operation.

"The first matter covered was as to the propriety of retaining in the hands of officials elected by local authorities the power to grant or revoke licenses. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that this power, which is in this State in the hands of Excise Boards, should be abolished, the effect being that the exercise of such power by Excise Boards necessarily led those engaged in the liquor traffic to attempt to obtain control of the boards through influence with the administrative powers of municipalities. This brought the whole question into politics, so that the first feature of the proposed law is to abolish these boards, to take effect April 30, and to regulate the granting of the right to traffic in liquors by the provisions of the law itself rather than by the discretion of any one. The first taxes to be paid under the bill will be on May 1, although the bill takes effect immediately.

"The adoption of this suggestion made necessary many new provisions, which heretofore have not been incorporated in excise laws, so that in this bill the area of localities or places and the persons who may sell are defined in the law itself instead of being left, as has heretofore been the case, largely to the discretion of Excise Commissioners.

"The next prominent feature of the bill is the establishment of the machinery through which license fees, now called taxes, are collected. The bill provides for a State bureau, having at its head a State Commissioner of Excise to be appointed by the Governor for five years at a salary of $5,000, through which the tax is to be collected, except in the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Erie, where special Deputy Commissioners are provided to collect the tax at salaries of $4,000, $3,000, and $2,000, respectively. In other places the collecting officers are the County Treasurers elected by the people. In some counties these officials are Democrats, and in others Republicans. The Commissioner is to appoint sixty confidential agents to enforce the law at a salary of $1,200 and expenses.

"Still another important feature of the bill is the establishment of a fixed sum for different classes of dealers, and in this bill this is graded by population, as are the taxes or license fees in very many other States. These taxes are graded on this system so that they are highest in the largest cities and smallest in country places, where there is much less custom.

"Four grades of licenses are provided for: First, the regular saloon and hotel license; second, upon the business of trafficking in liquors in quantities of less than five gallons, not to be drunk on the premises; third, for pharmacists, by whom liquors can be sold only upon a physician's prescription, and, fourth, for transportation companies.

"The tax under the first grade is $800 in New-York City, $650 in Brooklyn, $500 in cities of between 50,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, $350 in a city or village of between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, $300 in places of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, $200 in places of between 1,200 and 5,000 inhabitants, and $100 in all other places.

"The fee for the other grades in the various localities divided, as has been stated, are:

"Second grade: First group, $500; second, $400; third, $300; fourth, $200; fifth, $100; sixth, $75; seventh, $50.

"Third grade: First group, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $30; fifth, $20; sixth, $15; seventh, $10.

"The fee of $200 is charged under the fourth grade for each car, steamboat, or vessel licensed.

"Next in importance in the bill comes the feature providing for a direct vote in towns by the local voters as to whether the sale of liquors shall be authorized in such towns or not, and in the next town meetings after the passage of this bill, the vote will be taken directly on the question of allowing the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises; the sale by storekeepers to be carried away; the sale by pharmacists strictly on physicans' prescriptions, and also the same by hotel keepers only. The question will be as to the exclusion or non-exclusion of sale in such towns. No local option is provided for cities or wards.

"The persons who may not engage in the traffic are specified in the law itself. The places where the traffic may not be carried on are also detailed.

"Section 4 of the bill, regarding the continuance of present excise licenses, now reads:

The Continuance of Licenses.—Every license heretofore lawfully granted by a Board of Excise which is valid when this act takes effect, shall be and remain valid for the term for which it was granted, except as herein provided, unless sooner canceled under the provisions of the law under which it was granted, and the rights and liabilities of the holder thereof during such term shall be governed by the laws in force immediately prior to the taking effect of this act, except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, but such license shall cease, determine, and be void from and after the 30th of June, 1896; and the tax herein provided to be assessed shall not be levied or collected upon the business of any corporation, association, copartnership, or person holding an unexpired license, until the time lawfully fixed for the expiration of such license, or its termination as herein provided, unless such license shall be sooner cancelled. When a license is terminated on the 30th day of June, 1896, as above provided, the holder of such license shall be entitled to receive and recover from the town or city in which such license was granted such proportion of the whole license fee paid therefor as the remainder of the time for which such license would otherwise have run, shall bear to the whole period for which it was granted, and the same shall be paid by such town or city on demand.

"The refusal to grant a certificate to sell by the officer who is charged with issuing the tax certificates which take the place of present licenses is reviewable by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Any citizen may also have the determination by such court as to whether the officer having granted the certificate has done so legally. The bond required from parties engaged in the liquor traffic is much greater than ever before, and varies from $500 up to $1,000. The bill has in it one feature which must certainly aid in the enforcement of the law. This provides that during hours when it is illegal to have saloons open there must be no blind, screen, opaque or colored glass to intercept the view from the street into the place where liquor is sold. Free lunches are also prohibited.

"The penalties for violation of law are much more severe than have hitherto been imposed, involving, among other things, the forfeiture of the tax receipt, and consequently the right to sell.

"For the first time in this State it is provided that a portion of the revenues derived from the tax receipts shall be paid into the State Treasury, that portion being one-third, while two-thirds is retained for the benefit of the locality paying the tax. The feature of the present law which requires saloons to be closed on Sunday is retained in this bill, and the hour, which has hitherto been called the 'magic hour,' being the hour between 12 o'clock Sunday night and 1 o'clock Monday morning, is now a close hour.

"This act states the status of associations or clubs, some of which have been in the habit of taking out licenses, while many have been selling liquor without such licenses, they, clearly, in my judgment, having done so in violation of law.

"Of course there are very many matters of detail in the law which can be ascertained by examination of the bill itself. The main features of the bill to-day, however, stand as they were when the measure was first introduced—the abolition of Excise Boards, a State tax with a division between localities and the State, which tax, though not as high as some would desire, yet is very much higher than license fees heretofore paid; the regulation of the traffic by law rather than through the discretion of Boards of Excise, which means that those engaged in the traffic, so long as they obey the law, need have no fear of being disturbed by demands from any source for blackmail, whether it be of money or fees, and the liquor dealer is given reasonable protection, and he is made accountable to the law and to a jury of his fellow-citizens, rather than any political organization.

"The matters outlined above are the result of much research, and meet with the approval of those who have made excise regulations a study."

Senator Raines was asked what truth there was in the report that he was to be appointed by the Governor under the bill as the State Commissioner of Excise. He replied:

"That is nonsense. The State Constitution prohibits the appointment of a Senator to another office or his accepting any other during the term for which he may be elected."

TO PROTECT OFFICE HOLDERS.

Brooklyn Civil Service Commission to Consider the Many Removals That Have Been Made Lately.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn will to-day give an opinion to the Civil Service Commission upon the question of the legality of the recent dismissals that were made by Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works. The Civil Service Commission will meet this evening and consider the dismissals.

Edward M. Grout, as counsel for the one hundred clerks who were dismissed by Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Register of Arrears Powell, and Health Commissioner Emery, will to-day begin suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to reinstate them, upon the ground that the dismissals were illegal.

As soon as Corporation Counsel Burr's opinion is made public the Civil Service Reform Association, of which William G. Low is President, will also take action against the heads of departments that dismissed their clerks.

Secretary George McAneany of the Civil Service Reform Association, says that the local civil service regulations, designed to protect employes in office, may be relied upon to effect their object. It is also believed that the clerks are protected by the Constitution.

"I hold that neither the Constitution nor the statutes of this State prevent me from reducing the working force of the department, and consequently its pay rolls," said Commissioner Willis. "The argument that I should be compelled to take back the men, whose salaries aggregate $70,000 a year, is ridiculous and monstrous. There is no legal warrant and no Constitutional requirement for any such action. If I can run the City Works Department for $70,000 a year less than it has been run, I don't think that any law should come between me and the performance of my duty.

"The whole question of appointments to office I consider still open and will so continue to regard it until Corporation Counsel Burr shall have given his opinion. Then, if it is found that the appointments are illegal, they will be revoked.

"But as to the dismissals, I hold that I have the power, within the time allowed by the charter, to discharge such employes as I desire, with a view to a reduction in working expenses. The men discharged, if they have been appointed from the eligible lists, are entitled, I believe, to have their names replaced on these lists at their former rating. If these same men should come before me again on an eligible list, in the company of men who are unacceptable for various reasons, I shall take the old men. That is understood, and the men know it."

Temperance Union Services.

The American Temperance Union held services yesterday in Chickering Hall. A large crowd attended.

After an interesting musical prelude, the Rev. Frank Goodchild, pastor of Central Baptist Church, delivered an address on "The Church and the Saloon." He made an impassioned appeal for temperance. He declared the saloon was the archenemy of the Church, ever had been, and ever would be.

There were also services held in the evening, at which addresses were delivered by William T. Wardwell, Mrs. L. Swormsted, and Dr. C. E. Latimer.

Police Find a Lost Boy.

A scantily clad little German boy about three years old was found shivering in the cold at the corner of Burling Slip and Pearl Street yesterday afternoon by a policeman, who took the child to the Old Slip Station. The little fellow was crying bitterly and caling "Mamma," "Mamma," as tears rolled down his rosy cheeks. He was hatless and coatless, his only outer garment being a calico slip, while his shoes were two sizes too large for him. All he could say was "Yah." He was taken later to Police Headquarters.

EASTER GIFTS in STERLING SILVER.

THE WALLACE COMPANY invite attention to a large and varied number of

NOVELTIES

prepared especially for EASTER, moderate in price, and not obtainable elsewhere.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

IS AN INIQUITOUS BILL

Thomas A. Fulton Tears Apart the Raines Excise Measure.

ITS PURPOSE A CAMPAIGN FUND

The Local Option Section So Drawn as to Help the Main Object—License Figures Kept Close.

In an interview yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Thomas A. Fulton, who is a careful student of excise matters, as well as the experienced Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, said this about the Raines bill:

"I believe there is no positive assurance of the Raines bill passing. People who say it will or it will not pass are, after all, simply guessing.

"There is no doubt that very many Assemblymen are thoroughly 'rattled' by the present situation. They find themselves literally and exactly between the devil and the deep sea, and for this they have to thank T. C. Platt and his over-zealous lieutenant, Senator Raines.

"It is altogether unfair and unwise to attempt to pass the Raines bill in such a hurry. In its latest amended form it covers fifty-seven pages, and it would take an expert several days to fully determine just how the law would work.

"The first requisite of a good excise law is a local option section, allowing each township or city to vote, say once in three years, as to whether the sale of liquors shall be permitted. In this particular the Raines bill fails in a most important manner. It has, indeed, a local option section, but so drawn as to amplify and help the great object of the bill, which is to build up a State liquor machine and thereby raise an enormous campaign fund.

"In the language of Dorman B. Eaton, a lifelong Republican, and an expert in excise matters, 'a more complete scheme and more cunning device for raising at any time an enormous campaign or corruption fund could not be devised.'

"For local option, as arranged by Mr. Raines, will allow a large town—not a township—of 15,000 inhabitants, of which we have several, to vote 'no' on the license question and no licenses would be issued therein. But all cities, including the smallest, some of which run as low as 10,000 population, are actually forbidden to vote on this question, and it virtually amounts to this, that the cities are compelled to issue such licenses whether the majority of the population wish it or not, and thus contribute to the enormous fund for the State, toward which the smaller places would contribute much less than their share, because they are let off with a very low license fee, and can in many cases prohibit the granting of any licenses whatever."

Mr. Fulton produced a map of New-York State showing the returns from the different counties.

"The returns from Ontario County," he continued, "which is part of Senator Raines's district, would read as follows: No license towns, 10; licenses issued in other towns, 139; total receipts for the county from license fees, $6,188.24.

"One can see at a glance that Senator Raines's bill suits his constituents. Ten towns in Ontario County under our present ineffective and indirect system issue no licenses whatever, and would not contribute one cent to the vast amount going to the State. While the population of that county contributed $6,188.24 in license fees, the same number of people in New-York City last year on an average contributed about $40,000."

As a student of excise, Mr. Fulton said the Raines bill, in his opinion, will cause a still greater divergence of figures.

"It is to be noted," he added, "that there are more license towns in Ontario County than in any other county of the State of which the returns have so far been published.

"It is not now more than six weeks since Mr. Allds, Chairman of the Excise Committee of the Assembly, moved in that body that complete returns be obtained from every township and county in the State, giving the number of licenses issued and the amounts received therefrom during 1895. The figures, if published, would be simply invaluable. Some of them were published as the returns came in, but they suddenly ceased their appearance in the newspapers, and nobody has been able to get at them since.

"I recently asked a prominent member of the Assembly to get these figures, and his reply was: 'I think they would burn those returns before they would publish them.'

"These figures do exist, and ought to be forthcoming."

Regarding the important matter of the division of the tax receipts, Mr. Fulton said:

"Senator Raines has made elaborate statements of figures to prove how beneficent his law is, but they are entirely supposititious, and he knows them to be humbug; a sort of thimble-rigging—now you see it and now you don't!

"Here is a simple proposition which he cannot possibly contradict or get away from. He says that the city will need $15,000,000 in general taxes and it will receive about $4,000,000. There are to-day between forty and fifty townships which issue no licenses, and the number of these would be much increased under the Raines bill. They would not pay one cent of these four or five millions, and would pay only their share of the ten millions remaining to be raised by general taxation, while other portions of the State, and New York City in particular, would pay both their share of the five millions of liquor money and the ten millions of general taxes. If Senator Raines can controvert this statement," said Mr. Fulton, with a knowing smile, "I will praise his bill, and can believe that two and two make five."

CUBA'S STRUGGLE ON THE STAGE.

St. Mark's Hospital and the Insurgents' Cause to be Benefited.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the St. Mark's Hospital Association was held at the hospital, 177 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was the formulation of plans for the production of a play at the Academy of Music Thursday, March 26, for the benefit of the hospital treasury, and at the same time to incite interest in the Cuban question.

Col. A. B. De Frece presided. Citizen George Francis Train was present and made several characteristic speeches. He also read a letter from Senator Vest of Missouri, in which the Senator said he was glad the American people approved of his recent speech in the Senate, and in which he expressed a hope that Cuba would soon be free from the "iron rule of Spain."

The play is called "Cuba Free," and is from the pen of James Arthur McKnight. It has the approval of the Cuban Junta and the Daughters of Cuba. A volunteer company of artists has been organized for the production, and Robert McWade of Mme. Modjeska's company will have charge of the stage direction.

The scene of "Cuba Free" is laid in Cuba at the present time. Its story does not follow the course of the revolution, but is a romantic narration of the struggle and disappointments of the patriots. The play is in four acts, the first and second being at the plantation of a prominent rebel family in Santa Clara, the third in a Spanish military prison; and the fourth in two scenes—the first of a rebel camp in the mountains, and the second the palace of the Government in Madrid.

Prof. Emile Schoen will lead the orchestra, and in the hospital scene in the play the young ladies from St. Mark's training school will appear in their uniforms. Amazorra, the Cuban tenor, will sing several songs composed for the occasion by Señor Agremonte, who has a son now in a Spanish prison in Cuba.

Lectures at the Teachers College.

Dr. C. H. Leete gave his first lecture on geography in the Teachers College Thursday. He showed a fine collection of lantern-slide photographs of ancient maps. There were 100 maps in the collection. The next lecture will be given next Thursday. These lectures are free to the public, as are also those of Miss Brooks, who gave her second lecture last Saturday on the book "Mother Play."

The social club of the Teachers College will hold its monthly meeting Tuesday at 3 P. M. The principal feature of the meeting will be a talk by Miss Armstrong on the work of Hampden Institute. This club is composed of seniors and juniors of the college.

HOT WORDS AT A LABOR MEETING.

After a Lively Debate It Is Decided to Try Again to Consolidate the Musical Unions.

The subject of the fight of the Manhattan Musical Union against the Musical Mutual Protective Union came up again before the Central Labor Union yesterday. Secretary Bausch read a letter from Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, saying that a committee from the Central Labor Union had called on him, and had spoken of a proposed consolidation of the two musical unions, and their affiliation with the Central Labor Union. Mr. Rosenquest did not see any objection to such a consolidation, and said he would do all in his power to bring it about. He thought it could be done without the slightest difficulty if application were made to the officers of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Delegate Lloyd thereupon suggested that it would be good to interview the officers of that union.

"They won't gain much by that," remarked Delegate Edwards of the Hexagon Labor Club. "I tried it once and got snubbed. God help the committee that goes to see them."

Delegate Mullen thought there would be no use in trying to fraternize with the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Its members, he said, met in a non-union hall, and drank non-union beer, and smoked non-union cigars, and did other non-union things. "I'll give the delegates a piece of my mind," cried Delegate Lloyd, jumping up. "You cannot produce harmony with a revolver. You must act like sensible men. First threats are made against the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and then you want to harmonize. Harmony should be brought about at all hazards. The committee should see the officers of that union at the risk of being snubbed. The bosses are laughing at the trades unions while these fights are going on."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union, admitted that the Musical Mutual Protective Union was much larger than his organization. Johnson's fellow-delegate said: "They call us hodcarriers and will not associate with us." Delegate Jones of the varnishers, said he had been told that the Manhattans wanted to control all the theatres and to put out all members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. "I never said so," replied Delegate Johnson.

"Yes, you did!" said Jones.

"You are a liar!"

All the delegates protested at this, and Jones declared he had been insulted. Then Johnson apologized. Delegate Meisel of the bartenders said that the Mutual Protective Union men spoke of themselves as artists, and called the Manhattans mechanics. "They also called the Central Labor Union 'Coxey's Army,'" shouted a delegate. It was finally decided to send a committee again to Mr. Rosenquest and talk the matter over.

MRS. TROLL WAS TERRORIZED.

Awoke to Find a Burly Colored Burglar Gazing at Her—Quick Work by Jersey City Police.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.—Mrs. Troll of 114 Wayne Street, Jersey City, awoke at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and thought she heard some one moving in her room. Her bed was in an alcove, separated from the main room on the second floor by portières. There was a dim light in the main room. As she listened she saw a dark hand carefully pull back the portières and a black face appear in the opening.

She was in terror while the intruder's eyes quickly searched the little apartment and found her gazing at him. She saw that the burglar was a stalwart negro, with one arm half gone.

The negro dropped the curtain and ran to the basement and escaped from the house by a rear window. Mrs. Troll awoke her husband in time to hear the retreating footsteps. He is George Troll of the firm of Troll Brothers, booksellers, on Palisade Avenue and Grove Street.

Troll blew a whistle at the front door. Patrolman James Keilt answered, and through the police telephone at the nearby corner called the reserves from headquarters. Troll found that his house had been entered by breaking in a rear basement window. His pocketbook was gone from a desk in the second story front room. Nothing else was missing. Silverware taken from the dining room was piled in the kitchen near the window, but the burglar left in too great a hurry to stop for it.

The reserves scoured the neighborhood. Policeman Keilt an hour later found Arthur Brown, forty-four years old, of 227 Washington Street, a one-armed negro, commonly called "Stony" Brown, in a saloon kept by a colored man at Railroad Avenue and Colgate Street. The missing pocketbook was in Brown's pocket. It contained but a one-dollar bill, which was all it had when taken.

Mrs. Troll identified Brown as the burglar. He got into Troll's back yard through a hall in a tenement in Railroad Avenue which is parallel with Wayne Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SATISFIED.

President Van Horne Says the Road Is Not Seeking an Independent Entrance into New-York.

Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is at the Waldorf. In conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday he said:

"There is no truth in the report that we are seeking an independent entrance into New-York. Our relations with the New-York Central are harmonious and mutually advantageous.

"As an instance, I can state that, among other business which will be transacted at our annual meeting next month, the shareholders will be asked to approve an arrangement between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Canada Southern, the Michigan Central, and the New-York Central for the regulation and interchange of traffic and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates, and charges.

"The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway is a new road. The other roads mentioned will become the lessees. It traverses the Niagara Peninsula on the Canadian side, and will facilitate the interchange of business between the different interests.

"Business

WORDS OF LOVE AND HOPE

Work of the Easter and Christmas Letter Mission.

MESSAGES TO THE SICK AND NEEDY

An Effort to Extend the Organization's Unique Work to Yuma Prison.

"An Easter Letter for You."

That is the address which will appear on thousands of envelopes which will be circulated this coming Easter in institutions of various kinds, such as hospitals, prisons, and among the sick and needy of all classes in all parts of this country.

The circulation of these letters is the work of a unique organization, the Easter and Christmas Letter Mission, the headquarters of which in this country are in Brooklyn.

Miss M. M. Pendleton of 1,220 Pacific Street is the chief officer of the society, being its General Secretary and Treasurer. She is a clever woman, and is very generally known in Brooklyn as a missionary worker, particularly in the Episcopal Church, with which she is connected. She was for a number of years the editor of The Heart's Ease, a little paper issued in the interest of St. John's Hospital.

"The Christmas Letter Mission," said Miss Pendleton to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is not denominational. The workers are Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and others interested in forwarding the work.

"The central station is in Brooklyn, but there are branches in many States, as well as in many cities. The work was started in England by a young girl, a clergyman's daughter, in 1870. Miss E. Steele Elliott of Brighton, England, was the young woman. She had been a very active worker, but became an invalid, and was unable to use even her hands. She had a little class of Sunday school girls, which refused to give her up, even in her illness, and once every week they gathered around her to listen to her words and help her carry out her good wishes for the poor and sick in the parish.

"She dictated two letters. Several hundred copies of these letters were printed, and the little band of helpers inclosed them with bright Christmas cards in cheerful-looking envelopes, and they were sent out on their mission.

"It was requested that in institutions where there were attendants the letters should be put under the pillows of the people for whom they were designed, so as to be discovered early on Christmas morning. There was to be a little Christmas mystery about the letters. From this it was called the Pillow Mission; that was its first name. But as the work developed it took the name of the Christmas Letter Mission.

"There are branches of it in France, Germany, and Canada, and in 1881 Miss Helen Cox, daughter of Archdeacon Cox, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, L. I., wrote to Miss Elliott asking permission to begin the work here.

"There have been several Secretaries—Miss Helen Cox, Miss Anna Cox and Mrs. A. M. Barnes, who have worked very earnestly until they were obliged from different causes to give up the charge. I took up the work in 1891.'

"In the first year the work was done in the United States 19,000 letters were distributed. Since I have been Secretary I have sent out over 100,000 letters.

"There is a personal note in these letters which appeals to the people to whom they are given. People who will not take tracts or anything of a religious nature will take one of these letters. They are written directly to them. There is a cheerful greeting, a little word of hope. The recipient of the letter is encouraged to look forward to something better, that a man is to be built up for another life he is to be built up for this life as well. There is a verse or two perhaps in the letter, and always a Christmas or Easter card, according to the season.

"I began to send out Easter cards in 1893. They are not used in other countries. The letters vary according to the class of individuals who are to receive them. A child's letter begins 'Dear Child: Here is a letter of your very own to wish you a joyful Eastertide.'

"A letter to an older person opens with the words: 'Dear Friend: It is pleasant to be sending you a Christmas letter and to be wishing you a happy Christmas and glad New Year.'

"I have been told that the softening influence of the letters upon even hardened criminals is remarkable.

"The letters are all printed and the address on the envelope as well. Any one who likes to take the letters for personal distribution can do so, and write addresses as they wish on the envelopes. They can have twenty-five children's letters, thirty prisoner's and reformatory letters, 30 general use letters, twenty-five hospital letters, twenty-five street distribution or twenty letters in Italian, French, German, Chinese, or Swedish for $1.

"The work is supported entirely by voluntary contribution. We are asked for letters for general use, and one mission has asked for a quantity of letters a year ahead, but we cannot supply them. We have letters in different languages, and even letters printed in Chinese characters in bright red."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES recently received a letter from a devoted woman in the mission, proposing to extend the work to the prison at Yuma. The letter is given, in part, below:

Your vivid description of the desolate surroundings of the prison at Yuma, and the appalling depravity of its inmates has greatly interested me, and I have brought the matter to the attention of the Central Secretary and head of the Easter and Christmas Letter Division, who has appointed me to ask contributions of money toward including this desolate fortress prison in the distribution of Easter letters which the division will make.

For this purpose, ask your readers to contribute any sum they can toward sending these Easter messages of love and hope to scatter among Yuma's sin-darkened lives bright rays of light from the "Easter sun."

Anything over what is needed to supply this prison will be applied to sending Easter letters to other prisons in New-York and Brooklyn.

Contributions should be sent to Miss C. A. Stafford, 1,218A Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Stafford is one of the Secretaries of the mission, who is working under the direction of the General Secretary, Miss Pendleton.

GAS IN A VAULT EXPLODED.

Frank Gilbert Was Badly Burned on His Hands and Face.

WEST HOBOKEN, March 8.—Frank Gilbert, a fifteen-year-old clerk employed in the North Hudson Railway Company's office, was sent yesterday morning to open the vault and get out the books. The moment he struck a match to light the gas an explosion followed. Gilbert was thrown down, and his hands and face were badly burned, but otherwise he was uninjured.

The only damage to the vault was a shattered window. The accident was due to the gas having been accidentally turned on again after the light had been extinguished Friday night.

A similar explosion eight months ago seriously injured two persons and blew out one of the side walls of the vault.

Vassar College Notes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 8.—The students' concert was given at Vassar College, Saturday, Feb. 29, under the auspices of the Thekla Society. Among those taking part in it were Miss Tiffany, Miss Ferris, Miss Dwight, Miss McMahon, Miss M. N. Sanders, Miss Morgan, Miss Berlin, Miss Marquardt, Miss Samson, and Miss Niles. Chapter plays were given in the evening. "The Fatal Message" was presented by Alpha with the following cast: Perkins, Miss Frank Collins; Mrs. Perkins, Miss Jean Bumet; Yardsley, Miss Beler Tiffany; Burlow, Miss B. C. Grant; Bradley, Miss G. B. Tweedy; Miss Andrews, Miss L. Alexander; Mrs. Bradley, Miss Kate Applegate; Jennie, Miss S. Staton. The committee consisted of Miss Mary D. Spencer, Chairman; Miss Sill, Miss Scofield, Miss Cumming, and Miss Johnson.

"La Cigale chez les Fourmis" was presented by Beta with Miss Richey, Miss Brevoort, Miss Kinkead, Miss Nicholls, and Miss Bean in the cast. The Committee of Arrangements included Miss Kinkead, Chairman; Miss Anderson, Miss Beard, Miss Landfield, and Miss Stone.

The committee chosen by Beta for writing and presenting the competition play is as follows: Miss Luehrmann, Miss McKinney, Miss Fanny Hart, Miss Galliet. Alpha's committee includes Miss Spalding, Miss Hart, Miss McCloskey, Miss Collins, and Miss Winnington.

COULD NOT BEAR TO BE IN DEBT.

Edward Davicco, Chemist, Inventor, Killed Himself Because He Could Not Meet His Rent Bill.

Edward Davicco, an Italian chemist, who had invented and patented a fuel-saving compound, which he dispensed from an office on the third floor of 1,180 Broadway under the name of the Eureka Fuel Economizer Company, was found dead in his office yesterday morning by the janitor of the building.

There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and at his feet, as he reclined in a chair in front of his open desk, lay a cheap revolver, with one of its chambers discharged. Davicco had evidently committed suicide some time on Saturday night, and, although he left no statement to explain his act, it was plain from his circumstances and his recent utterances that poverty drove him to seek death.

The chemist had occupied the office two years, having taken it when he received the patent for his fuel-saving compound. At first he made money from his invention, and in those prosperous days he went to board at 152 West Twenty-fifth Street. His prosperity did not continue, however, and two months ago he left the house because he was unable to pay his rent and moved to a house in Lexington Avenue.

His office rent fell due on Saturday, and when William Griffin, the janitor, dropped in to chat with him about 6 o'clock in the evening, he alluded to the fact, seeming very much distressed about it.

That was the last time he was seen alive. One of the tenants in the house, passing down the stairs in the morning, saw him still sitting in his chair, his head hanging down upon his breast, and told the janitor that he believed something was wrong with him. Griffin notified a policeman, and the two broke in the door. It was too late, however, to do anything for Davicco.

"He was a cheerful man," the janitor said, "but he could not bear to be in debt, so he died to get out of it."

Drink Led to Haack's Suicide.

William Haack, thirty-seven years old, janitor of a row of flathouses at 1,652 Second Avenue, shot himself through the head yesterday morning on his return from a drunken spree, and died from the effects in the Presbyterian Hospital last night. He had been ill tempered because his wife chided him for drinking and failing to provide for her and their two little children.

SHIPS ENCOUNTER MANY STORMS.

American Bark John D. Brewer Lost Sails and Sprung a Leak—British Steamship Justin Used Oil Bags.

The American bark John D. Brewer, which arrived yesterday from Jaffa, was considerably damaged by a series of gales which she encountered during the latter part of her long journey.

The northeast trade winds, which had brought the bark to the latitude of Cape Hatteras, failed when that tempestuous region was reached, and were succeeded by a furious gale of twenty-four hours' duration. Sails were blown away and headbooms so badly strained that it was necessary to put the bark before the wind and scud to the eastward. The vessel raced with the gale for twelve hours, and then the storm moderated, the damaged headgear was repaired, and the ship brought to her course.

Off the Delaware Capes the bark encountered another gale, and the vessel stood off shore for twenty-four hours, the wind being from the southeast, Capt. Josselyn not liking to run too close to a lee shore in the storm that was raging.

The ship lost her jib, staysail, and lower foretopsail, had her jibboom badly sprung and the cap twisted from the bowsprit. A leak was sprung forward, and some of the stores were damaged. The ship stood in for port again, and Feb. 3 ran into a gale which lasted for five days. It was accompanied by snow squalls and a very heavy sea. During the night of Feb. 4, a big wave toppled over the side, smashing in the cabin skylight, flooding the cabin and doing much damage to deck fittings.

The British steamship Justin, from Brazilian ports, encountered in latitude 34 degrees north, longitude 70 degrees west, a storm which lasted three days. The wind was so heavy and the seas so high that the steamship was obliged to lie to for thirty-six hours. Oil bags were used off the bow with good effect. The vessel shipped quantities of water, but sustained no damage.

REAVEL SAVAGE'S BODY BROUGHT HOME.

He Was Consul at Natal—Passengers from Havre by La Gascogne.

La Gascogne arrived yesterday, and had among her saloon passengers from Havre Eugene Beaufils, E. Bottomley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chandon, Edgard Clement, T. D. Dale, Richard Heard, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Haines, Mrs. Henry R. James, A. H. Lambaere, Julius Leitner, W. S. Loeb, Robert Pret, Charles Pret, Louis Serly, Mrs. C. E. Savage and Mrs. Reaval Savage.

The latter accompanied the body of Reavel Savage, who was United States Consul at Natal. Mr. Savage was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893. He died Feb. 3 of rheumatism of the heart. The body was sent to Baltimore, where it will be buried.

It was reported that Consul Waller, the American who was imprisoned in France, would arrive by La Gascogne, but he was not on board. A Mr. Wallet was among the passengers, and the similarity of names may have led to the report.

La Gascogne brought 150,000f. in specie.

BOOMING ON A GRAND SCALE.

McKinleyites Take a Week's Lease of the St. Louis Exposition Building.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—Ohioans, supporters of Major McKinley, arrived in town yesterday and closed a deal securing the Exposition Building as general headquarters for the McKinley workers and adherents from June 15 until June 21 next.

This is the initiative of the plans that are expected to create irresistible McKinley sentiment. The main hall, which seats 5,000 people, will be the scene of a continuous McKinley jollification. The Fifth Regiment Band of Cleveland and the Bellstedt Band of Cincinnati are engaged.

The special exhibit apartments will be used as committee rooms for the entertainment of doubtful delegates. Speakers of National fame will deliver addresses. McKinley banners and pictures will cover the walls, and McKinley literature will be furnished in abundance.

Socialists Rejoice at Italy's Defeat.

District No. 1 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the defeat of the Italian Army in Abyssinia, and rejoiced over the downfall of Crispi. The delegates passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we rejoice with our Italian comrades in the downfall of the infamous Crispi. The subjects of King Menelek enjoy more freedom and happiness in the wilds of Abyssinia than the Italian proletariat ever obtained under the rule of their execrated Minister, soiled by all the vices of our so-called civilization. We trust that the Italian people, aroused by the massacre of Adua, will now flock to the standard of international Socialism. Furthermore, we call upon the thousands of Italian wage workers whom the ruin of their country has driven to these shores to organize under the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and to thus contribute their efforts to the abolition of a system which inevitably makes such men as Crispi the ruling agents of the capitalist class in every country.

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to Barnato, the Italian Anarchist, Turati, and other Radical Italian leaders.

Barnard College Notes.

A reception to the three higher classes was given by the freshman class of Barnard College Friday afternoon. A pleasant afternoon was spent in the college parlors.

The college Glee Club held its first rehearsal Friday.

The senior class had its picture taken Saturday. As at commencement, the students wore their caps and gowns.

After paying expenses, the Alumnae of '95 has been able to turn over to the undergraduate association a small sum of money. This has been used for improving the college parlors.

Much comment has been caused by the rumor that Columbia will no longer require Greek for entrance examinations.

THE USE OF PRIVATEERS

Permitted by the Laws of Only Three of the Civilized Nations.

CUBA MAY BECOME THE FOURTH

The Course of the United States in Relation to the Question—What Authorities Say.

"In face of the results that maritime capture has often produced, it is idle to pretend that privateering is not among the most formidable of belligerent weapons; and in the face of obvious facts it is equally idle to deny that there is no weapon the use of which causes so little individual misery."

So wrote a competent authority on a subject which may soon become one of extreme interest to this country, and to other nations as well. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that there are only three nations maintaining the right to make use of privateers when engaged in war. Should the recent doings in Congress result in a recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and the admission of Cuba into the family of nations, that number will doubtless be increased by the accession of a fourth. Cuba, as a new nation, would have the right to employ privateers to prey upon the commerce of Spain, and, considering the advantages to be gained by such a step, there is little doubt that privateers will be fitted out by Cubans, should they be recognized as belligerent and accorded belligerent rights.

The United States, Spain, and Mexico are now the only civilized nations whose laws permit the employment of privateers.

Should the attitude of this country regarding the Cuban war result in a rupture of friendly relations with Spain, the privateer could be expected to come to the front at the first note of war. Nor could it be expected that his employment would be limited to this country. Spain has no such commerce as has this nation, and the merchant ships of the United States would be a fair and enticing game for Spanish privateers.

Regarding the status of privateers it will be interesting to note what authorities on international law have to say on the subject

Wheaton, a recognized authority on the subject, says that privateering has been justly arraigned as liable to gross abuses, as tending to encourage a spirit of lawless depredation, and as being in glaring contradiction to the more mitigated modes of warfare practiced on land.

Capt. Henry Glass of the United States Navy, who has made international law a study, and who is regarded as an authority, says the evils are increased where privateers are permitted the exercise of belligerent rights with respect to neutral vessels.

In the chapter devoted to privateering, Capt. Glass, in his standard work on marine international law, gives this account of the attitude of the United States on the matter of privateering:

"Although the United States has on both occasions of being engaged in maritime war, made use of privateers to inflict great damage on the enemy's commerce, the Government has been from its foundation a consistent advocate of the abolition of privateering, and of the consequent proposition, the immunity of private property at sea from seizure.

"While several European nations had at various times made agreements looking to the suppression of privateering, no general movement in this direction was made prior to the Paris conference of 1856, following the Crimean war. At that conference a declaration of principles to be observed by belligerents was signed on April 16 by the plenipotentiaries of all the powers represented, and the adhesion of all other powers was invited. The declaration contained four articles: (1) That privateering is and remains abolished; (2) that the neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy except where it is contraband of war; (3) that neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag; (4) finally, that blockades to be obligatory are to be effective.

"This declaration was promptly acceded to by civilized nations, with the exceptions already noted—United States, Spain, and Mexico. The ground taken by the United States in declining to accede to the declaration was that it did not secure the immunity of private property at sea, which would still be exposed to capture by public armed vessels.

"In April, 1861, Mr. Seward offered, on the part of the United States, to accept the declaration of Paris as it stood. * * * Great Britain and France, having recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, declined to accept the renunciation of privateering on the part of the United States, unless it was accompanied by a declaration that it should have no bearing on the differences then prevailing in the United States. The object in requiring this special declaration was fully explained by those Governments. Had they accepted the proposition of the United States without such declaration they would have been called upon to treat as pirates any Confederate privateers entering their ports."

Capt. Glass says that no advantage would have been gained by the United States had the proposition made by Mr. Seward been accepted, as, with a few exceptions, all the Confederate cruisers were commissioned as public vessels of war and commanded by officers of the regular Naval Service of the Confederate States. The United States Minister to France was directed to desist from further discussion of the subject, and since then it has not been formally reopened.

Coincident with the issuance of instructions to the Minister, a bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the President to issue letters of marque. It was opposed by Mr. Sumner, and, as a substitute, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to charter such vessels as might be needed for the Naval Service and to place regularly commissioned officers of the navy on board. Several hundred merchant vessels were accordingly chartered and officered by men appointed from civil life, but who became for the time a part of the naval establishment.

"In this way," Capt. Glass says, "the question of privateering was settled, and, although an act was passed by Congress in 1863 authorizing the issuance of letters of marque and reprisals in all foreign and domestic wars, no privateers were commissioned under it."

In Upton's "Law of Nations" the author defines the distinction between the privateer and the letter of marque. The former, he says, is always equipped for war, while the latter may be a merchantman, uniting the purposes of commerce to those of capture.

Capt. Glass shows that the powers acceding to the declaration of Paris may, if they choose, evade the operation of the privateer clause. He instances the Franco-Prussian war and says:

"Prussia, in August, 1870, decreed the formation of a volunteer navy. Owners of merchant vessels were invited to fit them out to attack French ships of war, and premiums were offered for the destruction of the latter. The crews were to be furnished by the owners of the vessels, and the officers were to receive temporary commissions and wear the naval uniform, but were to form no part of the navy. France protested against this, as an evasion of the principles of the declaration of Paris, and addressed a note on the subject to the British Government. The law officers of the crown reported that there were substantial differences between a volunteer naval force, such as that proposed by Prussia, and the privateers suppressed by the declaration, and Great Britain declined to make any objection."

On this subject Hall says that the sole real difference between privateers and a volunteer navy is that the latter is under navy discipline. "It is not evident why privateers should not also be subjected to it," is his conclusion.

New-York Dogs Win Prizes.

During the Dog Show at Detroit, Mich., which closed on Saturday, New-York fanciers managed to more than hold their own with the fanciers of the West. George J. Gould made practically a clean sweep with his magnificent kennel of pointers, and J. Pierpont Morgan won the kennel prize, as well as many of the prizes for single animals in the collie classes. Col. F. B. Hilton walked off with all the valuable prizes that were to be captured by bulldogs, as he did at the New-York show, and Frank F. Dole of New-Haven, with his string of bull terriers, most of which are the property of Yale students, captured about all there was worth getting in the bull terrier classes. In the fox terrier classes, L. and W. Rutherfurd won all the best of the prizes, as there was nothing at the show that could begin to compare with the stock which these gentlemen have made a specialty of for several years past.

Most of the dogs from the East will now go to Chicago and try conclusions there again before a different set of judges. After Chicago, the dogs will go to St. Louis and then will come East for the Boston show.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE THE PRESIDENT

[PHOTOGRAPH BY GILBERT, PHILADELPHIA]

The duties and powers of the President of the United States. His trials and annoyances. How he conducts his office. His central idea.

Explained by

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

In the MARCH

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

TEN CENTS: ON EVERY NEWS-STAND

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MURDERED AT HIS DOOR

Continued from Page 1.

and poles stand on the small hill that extends into the gutter, making an excellent place for a man to secrete himself.

Killed with a Blunt Instrument.

The blow that killed Mr. Powell must have been given with an instrument with a blunt end like the hammer end of a small hatchet. It left a wound at the base of the skull about three inches long and an inch wide. The murdered man's hat was found near him, and its condition showed that it must have been on the back of his head, as it was full of blood inside, and was cut and dented in a shape similar to the wound. Mr. Powell's left hand was severely bruised on the back, and it was supposed that it must have been struck by a blow aimed at his forehead, but warded off by his throwing up his arm.

When found he was lying with his head toward his own gate, which indicates that he must have fallen on his face, in which event the injury to his hand could have been caused by striking it against the planks that act as a substitute for a stone walk. The murdered man was fully six feet in height, and well built. He weighed about 176 pounds.

The wound in his head shows that if the blow was delivered by an axe it must have been while the weapon was held sideways, as the gape in the skull is across the head. The wound is one that could only have been inflicted by a man nearly as tall as Mr. Powell, or else it was given after he had been struck in the back and was in the act of falling forward.

That the murderers were not far from their victim when he was discovered by Mr. Lowe is proved positively by John Treadwell, who lives on Terrace Avenue two blocks from Fulton Street. Mr. Treadwell is lame, and has to use crutches. Consequently it took him several minutes to walk the two blocks from Fulton Street to his home.

It was learned this morning that as he was ascending the steps of his house he noticed two men running rapidly up Terrace Avenue toward Jackson Avenue, the first street beyond Mr. Treadwell's home. As he knew nothing of the murder, Mr. Treadwell paid no attention to the two men. However, on hearing of the crime early this morning, the incident was recalled to his mind and he quickly acquainted the authorities with what he had seen.

It was too dark for Mr. Treadwell to tell whether the men were white or black, or to give even a slight description of either of them. The two men were certainly the ones who attacked Mr. Powell. Mr. Treadwell took sufficient notice of them to be quite positive that the two men turned down Dennett Place, which would bring them back into the village proper. They could have turned off Dennett Place and hidden in a large swamp a short distance from Terrace Avenue.

Hempstead Startled by the Crime.

The murder of Mr. Powell was not generally known in the village until this morning, and it caused a great sensation in Hempstead. He was known to everybody, and the cold-blooded manner in which he had been intercepted on his way home and killed startled every one. Had his murderers been apprehended and positive evidence of guilt found upon them, there might have been a justified lynching bee in Hempstead this morning.

The crime had been reported to Coroner Myron Combs of Inwood late last night, having learned of the release of Wayne and Mayhew, hurried off to locate them. Wayne was found in the village, and promptly rearrested. Mayhew, however, had left town, and Constables Gildersleeve and Cornelius, armed with a warrant issued by Coroner Combs, started in a wagon for Garden City. Arriving there, they learned that Mayhew had been seen going toward Mineola. In that village the officers ascertained that the colored man had hired Liveryman John Allen to drive him to Roslyn. The negro was soon found in that village, and was brought back here.

In the meantime District Attorney Daniel Noble, having been informed of the crime, arrived in Hempstead to take personal charge of the search for the murderers. When he learned of the two arrests, the District Attorney, after acquainting himself with all the details of the crime, had the prisoners brought before him in the Town Hall.

Mayhew and Wayne Examined.

Mayhew was the first one arraigned. He is a muscular-looking negro, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. He was very cool, and appeared to be quite indifferent to the charge against him. He had on a dark suit of clothes, a dark overcoat, and wore ordinary lace shoes and a derby hat. He said that he lived on Orchard Street, with his wife. He stated that he reached home last night about twenty minutes after midnight. He said that he had his supper home shortly before 6 o'clock, and then went to the saloon of Addison Matthews. He stayed there until after 9 o'clock, when he left that place and went to the saloon of John Clements, on Greenwich Street. He was accompanied by John Wayne.

They remained at Clements's place until about 10:30 o'clock, when they returned to Matthews's saloon. They were accompanied by a colored woman named Alice Hutchinson on this trip. They stayed in the saloon about fifteen minutes, after which they left and went back to Clements's, where they remained until he closed up his place at a few minutes before midnight.

He could not tell what became of the woman. He told of several persons coming into the saloon while he and Wayne were there. He described his movements during this morning, and told the District Attorney that he had bought a new shirt this morning, and had left the one he wore last night at home, together with the suit of clothes he had worn. He stated that on his way home he left Wayne and crossed the street to speak to a night watchman, and that was the last he saw of his companion.

He said that he did some work for Theodore Burke, a mason, and only made $1.80. He said that he spent about $1.15 last night in the saloons. He said further that he never heard Wayne speak of losing a pipe, and that he had never been accused of taking it.

John Albert Wayne, the owner of the brierwood pipe, was brought before District Attorney Noble. Wayne is much shorter than his companion. His condition indicated his method of living. His hair is cut short, and in his begrimed clothing he looked like a desperate character. While answering the questions put to him, he toyed with a well-battered derby hat. He said that he had received $1.50 from Mr. Powell last night for one day's services rendered during the week. He said that the money was paid to him by Mr. Powell last night in the room back of the murdered man's shoe store.

Mr. Powell, he said, was standing near the stove at the time, and handed him a one-dollar bill wrapped around two silver quarters. He received the money between 6 and 7 o'clock, and went from the shoe store to Matthews's saloon. He said that there were in the place during the evening, besides himself and Mayhew, Frank Alpin, "Al" Morgan, Abram Doxsee, and Joseph Matthews, brother of the proprietor. There were others in the place, but he could not recall their names. He said Mayhew entered the place after he had reached there.

He left the place about 8 o'clock and went as far as the street corner. He returned to the saloon for an hour and left again and crossed the street to see a "lady friend," and, accompanied by her and Mayhew, took a walk. When asked the woman's name he said it was "Alice." He did not know her last name.

The trio went to Clement's place and had a drink, and he and the woman went out. He returned to the saloon in about an hour. It was 10 o'clock when he got back to the saloon, and he remained in there for about half an hour "throwing the bones," which he explained was throwing dice for drinks. Then he and Mayhew returned to Clement's and remained until closing time.

He and Mayhew and John Conklin walked up Front Street as far as Treadwell's shoe store, when he crossed the street to Brinkerhoff's drug store. There he met John Cornelius, and asked him if the Chinese laundry was still open. Brinkerhoff told him to go and try the door. He did so, and, finding the laundry open, entered and secured two shirts and some underclothing and went to the gashouse to spend the night. He could not tell at what time he reached the gashouse, as he did not know where the clock was kept.

He said that he had lived in Hempstead for about seven years, and had been arrested once for fighting, and another time for stealing. He said that he was twenty-six years old and was born in Virginia. As to the briar pipe, he admitted the ownership of one, and said that it had been taken from the side pocket of his coat several weeks ago while playing cards in Matthews's place. His name was cut on the bowl. He did not know who had taken his pipe, but said that he thought that George Jarvis, another colored man, had taken it.

Saloon Keeper Clements was summoned before the District Attorney, and said that he closed up his place about ten minutes before midnight. He said that Mayhew and Wayne and Jack Conklin and one other were in the place. He was positive that Mayhew and Wayne entered the saloon about 11:20 o'clock, or perhaps five minutes later at the most. They had a drink and remained until he closed up.

He remembered their entering and leaving the place several times during the night, and his statement as to the time they arrived and departed agreed with theirs. He said the men were not excited at any time, and appeared in their usual humor.

The next to be brought before the District Attorney was Van Rensselaer Simpson, also colored. He is married, and receives $3 per week for working in a stable. He lives in the street directly back of Mr. Powell's house. He had been with the other two prisoners early in the evening, and remained at home the balance of the night. He gave a very clear account of himself, and is believed to be entirely innocent of any participation in the crime, and will robably be released to-morrow morning.

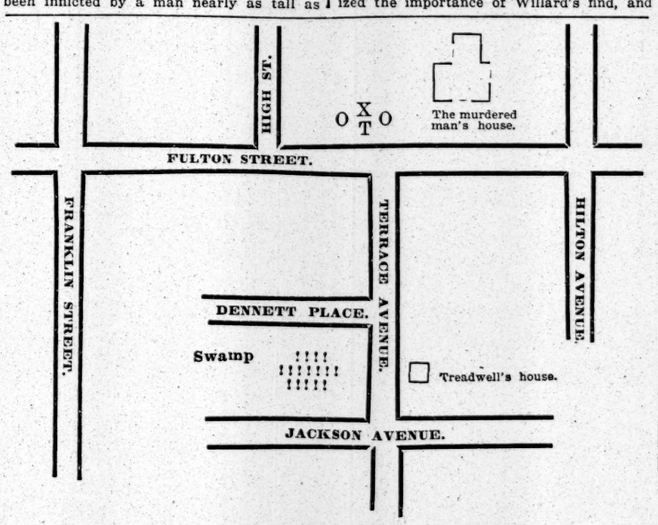
Other Suspects May Be Arrested.

It was admitted by those present at the hearing, that both Wayne and Mayhew told very straight stories. The only evidence against Wayne is the pipe, and there is a conflict of statement as to whether he really lost it or not. Eugene Marsh, an employe of the gas company, is reported as saying that he knew that Wayne had lost his pipe, while Foreman John Findlay, it is said, saw Wayne smoking the pipe during the week.

It was learned to-night that the two suspects were trying to borrow 38 cents last night. There are several other men under suspicion as having some knowledge of the crime, and they will probably be arrested to-morrow.

Mr. Powell had lived for fifty-seven years in this village, and was never known to have an enemy. He has four brothers living. They are David B. Powell, President of the City Bank of Brooklyn, and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business at 130 Duane Street, New-York; Gideon N. Powell of Morristown, N. J.; Henry S. Powell of Dixon, Ill., and Thomas Powell of Rockville Centre, L. I. He had six children. Two of his sons are also engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in New-York.

The Village Trustees held a meeting to-night, and offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Powell.



X—Where Powell's body was found. O—Electric light poles. T—Tree.

Diagram Showing Where Body Was Found and Streets Surrounding Mr. Powell's House.

BEATEN WITH A COUPLING PIN.

Louis Hauslberger Knocked Insensible and Robbed in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.—A man was found in a critical condition on West Side Avenue, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock last night. His head was covered with blood that was flowing from several wounds on it. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital.

He revived partially and said he was Louis Hauslberger, eighteen years old, of 1,275 Third Avenue, New-York. He had been assaulted by two footpads near the hog abattoir, and had been beaten with a coupling pin and robbed of $40.

He could not give a description of his assailants, who are believed to be tramps.

Springfield's Course Not Inspected.

The inspection of the Springfield course, over which the people of that town wish to have the foursome college regatta rowed, was set down for Saturday last, but was postponed, as the railroad managers were not ready to tell what they would do about laying a spur track for the use of an observation train. It is understood that the members of the Board of Trade of the city have secured from land owners permission to have the necessary track laid without expense to the railroad company. Under such circumstances, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford people would undoubtedly consent to lay the track needed and run the trains.

Watson of Harvard is the chief advocate of this course, one that is not particularly desired by the boating men of the three other colleges interested in the regatta. It is expected that the inspection of the proposed course will be made by Messrs. Richard, Reath, and White early this week, so that a decision as to the course may be reached on Saturday evening next.

Athletic Managers' Election.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—The growing tendency of the social clubs to enter into unfriendly competition over the election of the various athletic officers at Princeton has led to the adoption of a measure which it is hoped will restore these elections to their old-time dignity. At a mass meeting the college recently resolved to place it in the hands of the Athletic Association's Executive Committee to nominate several men a few days before the elections, upon whom the college should vote at the final election. In accordance with this resolution, the Executive Committee has chosen the following men as candidates for the office of football manager: M. F. Loofbourrow, '98, of Mount Sterlin, Ohio; Harrison Hall, '98, of Dayton, Ohio, and Robert McKelvy of Titusville, Penn. The election will take place in the near future.

West 14th St.

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ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIS FRIEND.

Jaeger Was Putting Away the Rifles in His Shooting Gallery When One of Them Was Discharged.

Isaac Jaeger, the proprietor of a shooting gallery at 442 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault.

The victim of the assault is one of Jaeger's friends, Solon R. Postley, a pawnbroker on the same block, at 456 Eighth Avenue. Postley walked into the shooting gallery at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and said to Jaeger: "It is a wonder you would not close up and thus escape arrest." Jaeger replied that he was only waiting for a warning, and began to pick up the rifles and place them in their cases. While he was talking one of the rifles was accidentally discharged, and the ball struck Postley in the middle of the forehead.

Postley fell to the floor, and Jaeger's cry of alarm attracted the attention of a passing policeman, who summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and then arrested Jaeger.

Before Postley was taken to the hospital he told Jaeger that he believed he was going to die, and to prove that he did not believe that the shooting was intentional he wanted to give him his ring. Postley took off his heavy gold finger ring and handed it to Jaeger, who was almost prostrated with grief.

The ambulance surgeon who took Postley to the hospital said that he was probably fatally injured.

When Jaeger was arraigned a certificate from Roosevelt Hospital was produced, which stated that while Postley was badly injured, the wound would not necessarily prove fatal. Magistrate Cornell held Jaeger in $5,000 bail for examination Friday.

The Succession in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Post.

When a Governor dies, the Lieutenant Governor becomes Governor in fact, but not in name. Roger Wolcott, therefore, does not cease to be Lieutenant Governor, and he has no increase in salary unless the Legislature authorizes the payment of the salary of the Governor to him. When Gov. Increase Sumner died, in 1799, and Lieut. Gov. Moses Gill assumed the office of Acting Governor, a bill was introduced in the General Court for increasing the salary of the Acting Governor. The bill was not passed. The latest Lieutenant Governor to fill the Executive office was Thomas Talbot, who was Acting Governor from May 1, 1874, to the end of the year. Gov. Washburn having resigned in order to go to the United States Senate, Lieut. Gov. Talbot was more fortunate than Moses Gill, for the General Court adopted a resolve authorizing the payment of the full Gubernatorial salary to him.

After the issuance of the proclamation announcing the death of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor ceases to be "Acting Governor" in the sense that he will continue to designate himself as such in State papers. He does, however, become Commander in Chief, but the word "Governor" is not added to the signature. It is a matter of public record who is the Governor for the time being, and it is not necessary, or, at any rate, it is not the practice, to add the official designation of the office to the signature. During the temporary fulfillment of the duties of Executive his Honor signs himself "Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor."

Drunken Fall Caused His Death.

Alfred Snyder, a painter, died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning from a fracture of the skull. Snyder, it is said, got drunk Saturday night, and while entering his house at 41 East One Hundred and Sixth Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning fell on the stoop. His head struck against the corner of a stone step, causing the injury from which he died.

Protestants Should Oppose It.

In the course of his sermon at the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton denounced the Morse resolution. He said, in this connection: "If we are Protestants, we will oppose with great vigor the attempt now being made to introduce into Congress this resolution, which denies the original theory of our Government."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, warmer Monday night, westerly winds.

MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, nearly clear, warmer Monday night, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness at night, warmer, winds becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, variable winds becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair weather, warmer Monday night, westerly, shifting to southwesterly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, fair and warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, warmer in e

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhauser—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Smuggler—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Julius Cæsar—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Phœnix—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Joint Recital—2:30.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00.

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Prisoner Who Is Said to be Wealthy.
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Morton and New Combination.
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In the Real Estate Field.

Almost an Entire Change of Congress.

From The Washington Post.

Ex-Congressman Post of Pennsylvania was at the Capitol the other day, after a protracted absence from Washington. He was the youngest member of the Forty-eighth Congress, and served one term. Commenting on the many changes which time causes in the personnel of the House in ten years, Mr. Post called attention to the fact that out of the entire membership of nearly 350 in the Forty-eighth Congress, just thirty-one who were in the House then are members of it now.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	39	32	35
6 A. M.	40	32	35
9 A. M.	38	31	37
12 M.	30	35	39
4 P. M.	42	35	39
6 P. M.	45	33	35
9 P. M.	44	31	32
12 P. M.	41	29	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....35.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer in Evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896.

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McKINLEY'S CANVASS.

Certain Republican opponents or rivals of Mr. McKINLEY profess to be surprised by the discovery that the agents of that candidate have been using money to procure support for him in the coming St. Louis Convention, and would have us believe that their suspicions as to the making of such investments in his behalf were not aroused until a few days ago. Senator CULLOM of Illinois, whose political capital consists chiefly of his very slight facial resemblance to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and who hoped to have at least a "favorite son's" complimentary vote from his State, finds that McKINLEY'S men have been grabbing Illinois delegates, and is whining because the austere patriotism of contemporary Illinois Republican politicians has succumbed to the allurements of McKinley cash.

One of our contemporaries publishes a letter said to have been written by Mr. CULLOM containing the following remarks: "I am very poor, having no money to spend in the campaign for nomination or election, and I would not solicit financial aid if by doing so I could secure the office. I should feel that I would be placing myself to an extent in the hands of those who furnished it if I should resort to such a course to secure the nomination." Mr. McKINLEY has never been disturbed in mind by such conscientious scruples, and we think that after this advertisement of his poverty Mr. CULLOM may as well take his name from the list of candidates.

There has also been published another letter said to have been written by Senator CULLOM, and bearing his signature. We take from it the following observations, which appear to have been suggested by the successful labors of McKINLEY'S opulent emissaries in Illinois:

"The McKinley forces are organized all over my State. They have their agents tramping round, organizing McKinley clubs and doing anything in their power to make the State solid for McKINLEY. They have renewed their efforts since my name was presented at my own home as a candidate for President. There has been a large amount of money spent in Illinois by McKinley workers, and it is not easy to break up the schemes which have been set up for him. They have been at work for more than two years, and have been very active for the past two months. In my opinion, McKINLEY is less qualified for the office than any other conspicuous candidate. He has less courage, less knowledge of National and international affairs than any one of the others."

But he has an abundance of money; not money of his own, for his private business ventures have been as unsuccessful as his administration in the office of Governor of Ohio was weak and inefficient, but money supplied by persons who have for two years been striving to procure his nomination by the Republican National Convention. He, too, is poor, but, unlike Mr. CULLOM, he is willing "to place himself in the hands of those who furnish" the money which the promotion of his political fortunes requires. The generous contributions of protected manufacturers from other States have been used for his benefit in other campaigns, in his Congressional district and in other parts of Ohio. To any one who recalls the history of those campaigns can there be anything surprising now in the operations of McKINLEY'S agents in Louisiana, Florida, and other Southern States, or in the beneficent and pervading activity of Mr. HANNA, chief of his lieutenants and organizer of the new Iron Ore Trust? The leading beneficiaries of the McKinley tariff are subscribing generously to his campaign fund, partly in payment for what that tariff gave them, but chiefly because of their expectation of favors yet to come and dependent in a measure upon the election of the man whose name indicates their tariff platform.

And yet McKINLEY did not make the tariff to which his name was tied. The basis or model of that tariff was the Senate tariff bill of 1888, a bill constructed by Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. ALLISON as a counterblast to the Mills bill, and exhibited and supported in order that protected manufacturers might see, during the campaign of 1888, what they could expect for their money if the Republicans should be successful, and might thereby be induced to contribute liberally of their "fat." The Republicans having carried the election, Mr. McKINLEY, a person of inconspicuous ability, was made Chairman of the committee by Mr. REED, because the place had come to him in rotation and because he was a subservient politician. A new bill having been constructed upon the basis afforded by the Aldrich-Allison bill by McKINLEY and the other agents of Mr. REED in committee, the Speaker proceeded to push it through the House.

After some delay in the Senate the party's promise to the contributors was fulfilled and they were reimbursed as per contract. But McKINLEY was not the maker of the bill, although he has ever since been asking the people to believe that he was. He can be trusted, however, to obey his masters and patrons. For that reason, and because the enactment of another extortionate tariff would be promoted by his election, the beneficiaries of the law of 1890 are supplying the sinews of war for his canvass now.

THE GOLD OUTPUT.

In all calculations concerning the probable increase of the world's annual product of gold—due chiefly, it is true, to the recent discovery of large deposits of rich ore—the effect of the use of new processes of extracting the metal should not be wholly overlooked, for these processes permit the profitable reduction of ores so poor in gold that heretofore it has not been possible to treat them except at a loss. We notice in recent mining reports from Arizona the statement that the tailings of the Harqua Hala Mine, which assay only $4.27 per ton, are now worked profitably by the cyanide process, and that nearly 4,000 tons of this waste have already been treated. There are in Arizona and other mining districts large quantities of tailings or lean ores heretofore thrown aside which eventually will yield up the metal in them, and some of the Rocky Mountain towns which boast that their streets have golden pavements may find it profitable now to extract the metal in them and use it in paying for public improvements. In the East also old deposits of gold-bearing ore which have been neglected because the reduction of them was unprofitable may now be worked by persons who will be satisfied with small but sure returns.

"FORCING" THE PRESIDENT.

Some of the feather-headed politicians of the Republican Party are talking of what they call "energetic action" on the Cuban question. They are not satisfied with the resolutions that have been passed. They think them not strong enough. They object particularly to them that they do not impose directly and unavoidably any policy upon the President. Being merely "concurrent" resolutions, the convention that has grown up in years of practice relieves the President of any obligation regarding them. He is not bound to sign or to refuse to sign them, and, unlike a bill or a "joint" resolution, they do not gain the force of law if he leaves them for ten days without signing them. This situation is not agreeable to the more heated Republican politicians. It throws the responsibility for what has been done so far upon their party, and it does not give them a fair chance of accusing the President of neglecting his duty in the premises. Accordingly they declare their purpose to "smoke him out," to take action that will "put him in a hole," to "force" him to take sides. These are not nice phrases, but they are those the politicians use to express their purpose.

We do not believe that they will carry out their threat. It would certainly be much better for them not to try to do so. What they say they are going to do is to pass some "joint resolutions" even more emphatic than those already passed. These would be the same thing as a law. The President would be obliged either to sign them or veto them or allow them to have the force of law by holding them for ten days. We do not know, of course, which he would do. We do know, and so does the whole country, that he would be guided by a strict sense of duty to the country; that his decision would be based on much fuller and more accurate information than can possibly be possessed by Congress, and that the American people would accept his final judgment with entire confidence. It is fairly to be inferred that he would not give his approval to the resolutions, because, so far as they have any force at all, they are the exercise by Congress of a function that fairly belongs to the President himself, and if he believed that that function ought to be performed, he would not have waited for Congress to act in regard to it. He might not deem it his duty to veto the resolutions, because he might think it best to determine once for all the force of joint resolutions that in their nature are usurping, and this would follow if he simply ignored the resolutions and left Congress to decide what it would do about it. On the other hand, the President might determine to veto the resolutions on the ground that they were not within the scope of the powers of Congress.

There would, then, be every reason to expect that the process of "forcing" the President would result practically in compelling public opinion to decide between him and the authors of that policy. Do they think that the decision would be in their favor? If they do, they are woefully in error. It would be an act of pure folly to challenge such a comparison, especially on a question of foreign policy. That is a field in which Mr. CLEVELAND enjoys a position which his assailants cannot contest. Let them remember that ever since the beginning of his second term—and, in a desultory fashion, for a long time before—they have been keeping up a persistent and ingenious effort to make the people think that Mr. CLEVELAND was defective in true American spirit. They have lost no opportunity to ring the changes on this charge. Suddenly the President appeared before the world as the exponent of an American policy which was at once bold and of the highest equity. His demand of the most powerful Government of the world that, in dealing with one of the most feeble of American nations, she should show fair play, and that an impartial tribunal should decide what fair play was, was an act of supreme Americanism, because it was an act of plain justice. Since the 17th of December last the "jingo" cry against the President has become ridiculous.

In the Cuban matter the President has acted so far, as he did in the Venezuela matter, in strict accord with what he has deliberately concluded is his duty to the Nation. He will continue to act in the same spirit, whatever situation may arise or may be precipitated or created by the leaders in Congress who are acting much more for petty partisan advantage than for broad National interests or from sense of duty. If the latter think that by any extreme action of theirs they can embarrass the President, they will surely discover their mistake. They will only embarrass themselves.

DR. RAINSFORD ON "ORGANIZED LABOR."

We cite in another column an article published by Dr. RAINSFORD in his parish paper on the duty of the Church to organized labor. The paper is, we understand, circulated largely among the laboring class. Dr. RAINSFORD recognizes the inevitable and steady tendency of modern times toward combination, which in reality is only a modern manifestation of a tendency that has always existed, and which is the very prime condition of the progress of civilization. He believes the duty of the Church is to encourage this tendency among workingmen and workingwomen. The Church should, "from all her pulpits and in her institutions, proclaim without fear or favor the imperative need there is that the poor people, men and women both, should organize." "We need to stand up for the rights of labor union. We need to pronounce against the tyranny and injustice of those who will not recognize labor union and labor union leaders. This is all on one side; on the other side we need to exhort to wisdom, to caution, to perseverance, and to charity those who are intrusted with so great a cause as labor organization."

On the whole this seems to us sound opinion. There is no question that organization will steadily spread among the working classes, probably in pretty close proportion to its spread among the employing class. It is certainly well for the Church to recognize the fact, and for its ministers to do all that they can to make the tendency work fairly on both sides. We should suggest, however, that the immediate duty of the Church and its ministers, so far as their influence may be made to extend, is not so much in encouraging organization among workers as in guiding those engaged in organization either on the side of the workers or the employers. We incline to think that this indirect method would prove to be the better way of promoting organization. There are, doubtless, "tyranny and injustice" among employers, but that is also true of trades unions. There is, to some extent, a spirit of aggressive contention on both sides, and the duty of the Church, the work which, by its very purpose and mandate, it is best fitted to perform, is to allay this spirit. What is needed, and what is in direct harmony with the fundamental teaching of the Church, is mutual organization instead of hostile organization.

Nor is this a mere dream. On the contrary, there is ample evidence in the records of actual business experience, that organization on either part directed to a thorough mutual understanding, to the prevention of disagreement and complaint, to the certain discovery and peaceful settlement, at their start, of all causes of difference, has been successful. That is to say, it has promoted orderly industry, increased efficiency, saved expense as well as friction, and added both to the profits of the employers and the wages of the employed. The study of this system of organization, the effort to get all classes to understand it, the careful and intelligent application of the principle to any given case within the knowledge and reach of the agents of the Church—these seem to us to be the most pressing and most promising duties of the Church. We do not suppose that Dr. RAINSFORD would dispute this, but we have thought it worth while to point it out because the tone of his article seems to us likely to lead to some misunderstanding.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS.

There is much in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give encouragement to the business community. This great corporation reported a loss of nearly eight million of dollars during the panicky period of 1893-4. That is, the traffic, both freight and passenger, showed a falling off to that extent, as compared with the business of previous years. The statistics compiled by the financial officers of the Pennsylvania Road for 1895 indicate not only a healthful, but a remarkable, improvement in general business conditions.

The gross income of the Pennsylvania system for the fiscal year of 1895 was about $85,000,000 and the net income was about $12,750,000. President ROBERTS remarks that after providing for all the fixed liabilities of the company and expending more than $1,300,000 in improving the property, there remained the sum of $8,634,000, out of which was declared a dividend of 5 per cent., leaving $2,100,000, or thereabouts, to be carried to profit and loss account. In view of the active competition and the exceeding low rates for both freight and passenger traffic, this is certainly a very satisfactory showing.

Within the last twelve months the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been able to sell, to advantage, $5,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds for the purpose of meeting maturing interest and providing funds for construction and equipment purposes. President ROBERTS alludes with especial satisfaction to the fact that the Pennsylvania Company was able to sell the $5,000,000 of bonds at a lower rate of interest than that borne by any security which the company has heretofore offered in the market.

In the endeavor to maintain a uniform schedule of freight rates the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has earnestly and consistently exercised its influence. President ROBERTS, who is the Chairman of the Board of Control of the new Joint Traffic Association, says: "While sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test thoroughly the working of this association, yet enough has been accomplished in the correction of evils to demonstrate its value, not only to the railroads, but to the public, and to justify the belief that to it or some like organization the Inter-State Commerce Commission must look for the potent agency to enable it to enforce the provisions and secure the results sought to be accomplished by the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act."

MR. CRISP'S WAY.

It is not impossible that Mr. CRISP of Georgia may get to the United States Senate as a free-silver man. It would be unfortunate for Georgia and not desirable for himself. He is an ambitious man, of much energy and considerable capacity, but his career will stop with his entrance to the Senate as a representative of free silver. He would be a conspicuous and for the time an influential leader of the cause. But it is a lost cause, as certainly lost as that of secession and slavery, and for precisely the same reason—because it is an obstacle in the way of the development of the American people in strength, prosperity, and honor. We should have no hope of convincing Mr. CRISP of this fact, but experience, if he lives long enough, will as surely convince him as has been the case with equally able men who thirty-five years ago thought there was a political future in secession.

The progressive and practical voters of Georgia may, however, see the truth in time to avoid the mistake of sending a free-silver man to the Senate. The State has shown great power of recuperation and progress since the war. It is far richer, more busy, active, and thriving than before the war, and it has only crossed the threshold of a magnificent career which lies straight before it if its people have the sense to pursue it. Its very varied and great natural resources, its geographical position, its intimate connection with the railway system of the country, are such that there is no limit to the development for which its people may confidently hope on one condition—that they follow a policy which invites and justifies confidence and does not repel it. That policy involves putting away from them the free-silver delusion. The great body of intelligent opinion among business men, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, regards free silver as the policy of those who wish to scale their debts. It is universally accepted as partial repudiation. No State can favor it without creating a deep-seated suspicion as to the strict financial integrity of its people. Georgia has already suffered from that source. It will suffer very much more until it "repudiates the repudiators."

QUIET MISREPRESENTATION.

The provisions of the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill have been curiously misrepresented by certain Republican journals in the West, and notably by The Chicago Inter Ocean, the foremost Western supporter of both McKINLEY and McKinleyism. In the course of some remarks about the attitude of Mr. CARTER and his Republican associates toward this measure, The Inter Ocean says:

"The items of lumber and wool were singularly favored by the framers of the Dingley bill, for they alone were advanced to a 60 per cent. rate of the McKinley duties. All other advancements were at a 15 per cent. rate."

What a fine old jumble this is! Wool and lumber are on the free list, and it is true that the bill made them dutiable at 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates, with the important exception that the entire McKinley duty on carpet wools was restored. But all the other existing duties (those on sugar excepted) were increased by 15 per cent. The Inter Ocean would have its readers believe that only in the cases of wool and lumber were the duties brought up to 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates, and that in all other items, not "singularly favored," the duties were to be only 15 per cent. of McKINLEY'S!

The truth is that the proposed increase of 15 per cent. would make many important duties even higher than they were in the McKinley tariff. We published some time ago a list of schedules or parts of schedules, involving about one-quarter of the dutiable imports, in which the addition of 15 per cent. would make the rates higher than those imposed by the McKinley act. The average rate for the entire tariff on dutiable goods is now 41.75 per cent., as against 48.66 per cent. for the four years of the McKinley law. An addition of 15 per cent. would increase it to 48.01. This, however, is an average. Many important duties, as we have said, would be higher than the corresponding McKinley duties; others would be a little lower. Even if the bill be "dead as JULIUS CÆSAR," its friends should tell the truth about it.

There is much in a name—at a cat show. This is proved by the fact that simply because her owner chose to endow a plebeian tabby picked up in the Bowery with the name of "Nicodemus," the judges proceeded to see in her such evidences of aristocratic birth and such masculine majesty of form and bearing that they twice awarded her prizes for which only blue-blooded toms were eligible. This is a large joke, not only on the deluded "experts," but on the proud cats whose claim to honor and ribbons was obviously inferior to that of the impostor. The incident would seem to prove a good many things—among them that the folks who pretend to know a lot about these mysterious animals in reality know next to nothing, and that the whole cat cult is a fad of which the only interesting feature is its picturesque absurdity.

That eminent legal light of Brooklyn Mr. MIRABEAU L. TOWNE—whose picturesque vivacity, by the way, is often very amusing to lawyers much less successful than he in the winning of cases—has decided that a heavy export duty should be placed on that charming product of our soil, the American heiress. Whether Mr. TOWNE'S opinion is the result of any private experience with foreign noblemen as rivals, or whether it is due to a calm and wholly impersonal contemplation of the recent ravages made by them in near-by social fields, is a matter about which the public has no right to be inquisitive. It is enough to know that he has prepared a bill for introduction at Albany which, if passed, will decrease by 25 per cent. the pecuniary loss inflicted upon this country by marriages between native dowries and European titles. That, in itself, is a fact of great interest, for of course the aristocrats of England, France, Italy, and Germany will at once send to Albany emissaries well provided with the usual argument and instructed to oppose in every legitimate, that is safe, way the passage of a law adversely affecting the equilibrium of their finances. The subject is not one to be lightly treated. Until Mr. PLATT speaks our legislators will be in a state of pathetic uncertainty as to how they should treat this new variety of lobbyists, and may make grave mistakes, which they would long regret.

PERSONALS.

—The French intend to deport Rainilaiarivony, who has been for so many years Prime Minister of Madagascar, to Algeria. An interesting book could be written, telling the story of the African Kings, or rather great chiefs in exile. There is Arabi in Ceylon, and Zobeir, who was sent to Gibraltar. Then there is Ja-Ja, whom the English dispatched to the West Indies, (with a badly selected lot of wives, as he complained pathetically,) and Behanzin of Dahomey, who was lately indebted to the French for a passage to Martinique. The English, too, have Zulu chiefs interned at St. Helena—Gungunhana and Prempeh—whose future place of residence is still to be decided.

—Sir Donald Smith, who has been sent to Manitoba by the Canadian Government on a mission of conciliation regarding the separate schools dispute, is better known as a leader of Canadian commerce than as a politician. He and Mr. George Stephen, now Lord Mount-Stephen, were the chief founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is also President of the Bank of Montreal, but the romance of his commercial career is suggested by the fact that he is now Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, which, as a young man, he represented in a humble capacity in the wilds of Labrador.

—The members of the London Savage Club are looking forward with interest to the return of Dr. Nansen from his arctic expedition, for it was at one of their Saturday night dinners that the gallant explorer made his last social appearance in London before setting out on his quest for the north pole; and as a souvenir of his visit he wrote his name on the wall in characters as large as those which arrested the horrified attention of the doomed Babylonian King.

—It has not been an uncommon thing to hear Prince Bismarck accused of being fond of money; but it is certain that he is also capable of giving in a liberal manner when a fitting opportunity is offered him for doing so. It has only quite lately transpired that for thirty years he has been paying three soldiers who lost their eyesight at Königgrätz 300 marks a year each, so that by now the sum amounts to 27,000 marks which he has spent on these men alone.

—The death is announced from Clermont-Ferrand, France, in his eighty-seventh year, of Maurice César, Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne and Duc de Bouillon. His father was in 1810 appointed Colonel of the regiment of La Tour d'Auvergne by Napoleon I. The deceased, who claimed to be a descendant of the great Crusader, Godefroy de Bouillon, leaves no children.

—The late Prince Constantine Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Master of the Austrian Imperial Household, was a much-decorated man. He possessed over fifty diamond grand crosses, and if he had attempted to wear all his decorations at once he would have looked like a jeweler's shop window.

—Mr. W. Earl Hodgson, who claims to be a friend of the new Poet Laureate, says that Mr. Austin, originally a Catholic, is now an agnostic; "yet he is no more dogmatic about agnosticism than he ever was about faith, and so supports the Church with might and main."

—Prof. Quidde, the author of the famous pamphlet, "Caligula," is to be prosecuted for lèse majesté, owing to remarks made by him on the Emperor and the foundation of the Emperor William Order at the Social-Democratic meeting at Munich.

—Mr. T. H. Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line of steamships, has given a sum of £2,000 to University College, Liverpool, to found a marine, engineering, and naval architectural scholarship in memory of the late Sir Edward Harland.

—The once distinguished prima donna, Mme. Etelka Gerster, who, after a short but brilliant career at Her Majesty's Theatre and also in the United States, partially lost her singing voice, is about to start a vocal academy in Berlin.

NORDAU ON THE ENGLISH.

A Characteristic Tirade, in Which Austin Is Highly Praised.

Vienna Dispatch in The London Standard.

Herr Max Nordau contributes to the Neue Freie Presse to-day, in the form of a feuilleton, running into eleven half-columns, an appreciation of the new Poet Laureate. It is the most elaborate study of modern English literature which has appeared in any German paper, and does ample justice to Mr. Austin, though not, perhaps, an equal degree to his contemporaries. At the same time, Herr Nordau is highly laudatory of Englishmen in general, and it is interesting to note that his panegyric appears in the Neue Freie Presse, which not very long ago permitted another feuilletonist to call the English "the Chinese of Europe," and to enlarge upon that happy idea.

Dr. Max Nordau considers Mr. Austin "the most perfect embodiment of Anglo-Saxonism in the literature of our time; arch-English in his likes and dislikes." He goes on to explain what the English are, and to ridicule the notion, so dear to Continental writers, that the British are a nation of shopkeepers. "Shopkeepers, indeed!" he exclaims. "Those who fought at Hastings like giants and Titans, who subdued two continents, are ruling 200,000,000 Asiatics by the will and nerve of a couple of thousand of their race, who brought to their knees such men as Napoleon I. and Nicholas I., and who still have their Jamesons to demonstrate that their old strength of will and power of ruling over others have not yet died out! If these are the characteristics of shopkeepers, what is the essential difference between shopkeepers and the heroes of the Greek Myth?"

"The ruling classes of England," he proceeds, "are the most powerful race of masters the world has seen since the Republic of Rome and the early Roman Empire, and Alfred Austin is one of that stock. To please an Englishman one must be strong and daring. The English are a bluff race, incomparable friends and terrible enemies, rather proud of being more feared than loved." I never remember to have seen in the German language, and least of all in a Vienna paper, such an eulogy of England, and, at the same time, so thorough an understanding of the English character by an author of another nationality.

A February Roundel.

From The Saturday Review.

The heavy day hangs in a heaven of lead,
Sick-hearted, like a blind hurt beast astray
On the paths where light scarce lightened ere it fled
The heavy day.

The hollow darkness holds the light at bay:
Cloud against cloud, reluctant, yet makes head:
Hour against hour, wing-broken, yet makes way.

Time hath no music in his darkling tread,
The wind no heart to wail, the sun no sway,
Ere night with starry shadow swathes her dead,
The heavy day.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

MUCH BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Rapid Growth of Sound-Money Sentiment Among Democrats.

FREE COINAGE LOSING GROUND

Fair Prospect that the Chicago Convention Will Nominate Good Men and Make a Sound Platform.

INTERESTING SITUATION IN ALABAMA

Strong Fight Against Silver Men Which Promises to Result in Their Overthrow.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is far less confidence among the silver Democrats since the National Convention was called that the party will declare for free coinage than there was at the opening of the session of Congress. And with the imminent division of the Republican Party indicated by the dog-in-the-manger policy of the leading free-silver Senators, enough trouble has threatened the Republicans to make them worry about their own condition without expending sympathy upon their opponents. It has been found necessary by some of the free-silver Democrats to issue arguments in the shape of hypothetical tables of States which, it is argued, ought to send free-silver delegates to the Chicago Convention to show that free silver ought to dominate the Democratic National Convention. But that is by no means certain; on the contrary, it begins to be evident that the schooling that has been done for sound money has made a deeper impression than has been suspected by the advocates of fifty-cent dollars in the interest of so-called prosperity.

A depressing fact to the silver Democrats is the steady increase in the sound-money strength of the country. If the gospel of honest finances had been opened sooner and preached more systematically, it is conceivable that the situation would be still better.

Much good has been done in the way of enlightening the dark places, and even the silver men admit that where the sound-money idea has been lodged it never has been displaced. It has taken time and patient instructors to dissipate the vagaries taught by the free silverites; but such sound-money arguments as have been made with care have sufficed to open the eyes of the men who have followed the silver argument with their eyes shut, beguiled by the fantastic and delusive rhetoric indulged in by the persons whom they called leaders.

A member of the House of Representatives who had made a speech for free silver was asked a day or two ago by the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to explain some of the assertions he had made in his speech for silver, in which he based all expectations of prosperity for the country upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was utterly unable to clearly indicate the first steps toward prosperity that would be attributable to free coinage. He made the statement that whenever there had been legislation in the interest of freer coinage the condition of the country granting the legislation was improved, but when he come to give instances he could not find the country of his imagination and he was absolutely at the end of his argument.

Now, this Democrat is from a State that is about to choose a candidate for Governor. The contest is between a sound-money man and one who has been seeking the nomination as an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES who carefully examined the recent letter from Montgomery, Ala., must see that the chances for the nomination of R. H. Clarke of Mobile, the sound-money candidate, are as promising as were those of Gov. Oates when he ran against Mr. Johnson, the opponent of Mr. Clarke. With more time in which to discuss the question at issue, there is no doubt that Alabama would reject the unsound theories upon which Johnson appeals to the voters for support.

In that State the sound-money idea has been gaining ever since money became a leading issue in the State. The member of Congress who has been referred to as being for silver spoke of one district in which the delegates were about to be chosen, and said that he expected that Clarke would get only 1 out of 3 votes. That was in a district in which there was only a year ago no sound-money sentiment whatever. It was apparent at once that the free-silver advocate was hanging to a cause that was losing strength day by day.

If Alabama shall decide to take Clarke instead of Johnson as the Democratic candidate for Governor there is likelihood that the State will send a sound-money delegation to Chicago, and that it will lend its aid to the nomination of a sane candidate for President. The example of Alabama would be worth much more than the mere capture of its votes for a sound-money man and platform. Georgia would be affected by such a result, and that of course would affect the contest in Georgia for Senator.

Ex-Speaker Crisp will be the free-coinage candidate for Senator in place of Gen. Gordon. He has taken the chance of winning under the free-silver banner. He is a cautious man, and unquestionably considered all the chances before accepting the race. The odds are now with him, but the contest will be active, and the arguments for sound money made during the Atlanta Exposition by thousands of visitors who had no patience with the whims and prejudices of the silver people of the section are known to have done much good in the way of cementing the business men of the North and South.

By the time that Mr. Crisp shall be ready to go on the stump to argue for free silver, many of his people will want to hear him talk practically to prove to them how they are to be helped by legislation that gives protection to a commodity which Georgia does not produce, and how it is that the low-tariff leader of the Democratic House has become a protectionist for the silver miners of Nevada.

While the Democrats who hope for a campaign conducted in the interests of true principles are constantly gaining confidence, the Republicans are increasing their worries. The news of the week has had a dejecting effect upon the Reed men. There has been an almost unbroken record of McKinley successes in the conventions to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention. To be sure, some of the delegates have been chosen in the South, and experience has shown that the delegates from that section to Republican conventions are apt to belong to the man who buys them last. Still, the tendency to McKinley satisfies the McKinley men that Reed will be far behind the Ohio man; that Allison will have nothing to begin with but Iowa, and that the favorite sons will secure nothing but their respective States, and those only for a time.

The McKinley men in Congress at times have suspected that the equanimity with which the Reed men have heard the stories of McKinley successes without dispute may portend rottenness in the delegations. Should this suspicion turn out to be correct, it will not shock the Ohio men greatly. They have become accustomed to infidelity even on the part of Ohioans. Mr. Sherman has testified, and Mr. Foraker, Mr. Foster, and perhaps Mr. McKinley have illustrated that infidelity is a weakness inherent in Ohio delegations.

All the opponents of McKinley are coming to the conclusion that the contest at St. Louis is to be McKinley against the field, and the field is to be a large one. Should Reed lead the string, he easily would deprive McKinley of the nomination, but he might have just enough to beat McKinley and not nominate himself. The opportunity then would come for which the watchful friends of the retiring Benjamin Harrison will wait and pray at St. Louis.

An Afflicted Family.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There probably is not a family in New-England whom fate has used so hard as the Irving sisters of Oldtown, two of whom were struck down by a murderer's blows this week. The Bangor Commercial is given this outline of their sad history: First the homestead was burned down, leaving them with only an unfinished shed for shelter. Then two of the sisters who had moved to Oldtown to keep a millinery store were burned out and lost all they had. Then three other members of the family, all women, were cap

ITALY'S FINANCIAL NEEDS

Small Prospect of Her Floating a Loan in Germany.

BERLIN BANKERS DO NOT WANT IT

They Hold that the Germans Already Have Considerable More than a Sufficiency of Italian Securities.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is believed here that King Humbert will be unable to find an Italian statesman to form a Ministry who will be willing to construct a Cabinet on the basis of a continuance of the war in Abyssinia, and it is argued that after an interregnum of a week or so Humbert will be obliged to recall Signor Crispi. Crispi, in that event, strengthening the Cabinet, it is thought, would order Gen. Baldissera to seize the first chance to fight a successful battle with the Shoans and then terminate the African campaign. In the course of current discussion among financial men yesterday upon the possibility of Italy's concluding a loan in Germany, the report got abroad and became credited generally that this view had been commended to King Humbert by a person high in German official circles.

In regard to the floating of such a loan, however, there is only one opinion. Germany already holds more than enough of Italian securities, and nothing that Italy has to offer could induce the open operation of a new Italian loan in Germany. With a crushing national debt, her banks of issue practically insolvent, and her rate of taxation at the maximum figure, Italy, in order to obtain the sinews of war it needs, must secure them through private arrangements outside of the ordinary principles upon which financial houses work. There are, however, still resources in Italy on which, if they were pledged, a loan syndicate could give the Government a substantial loan.

German financiers consider that the corruption in the administration of the Italian Government and the absolute corruption prevailing in the civil service have been potent factors in the decline of the country, and that if any more German money is to go to Italy it must have much better guarantees than the existing ones. Only within the last few days advices from Rome have reported it as probable that the Government would pay its foreign creditors in paper currency, which is now at a discount of 14 per cent. The Italian rentes and Italian railway securities which have been thrown upon the market by general holders have been taken partly upon speculative account.

The Cuban Question.

As representatives of the official and popular views in Germany of the attitude of the United States houses of Congress in regard to Cuba the expressions of the Vorwaerts, the principal Socialist organ, and the Cologne Gazette, the leading National Liberal organ, may be contrasted. The latter journal, affecting national impartiality, accuses the Americans of pursuing schemes of trade and conquest under the guise of a feeling for oppressed and suffering humanity. Spain, according to The Gazette, ought to repel the intervention of the United States between herself and the Cuban rebels upon lines similar to those upon which the United States rejected the intervention of France and England in behalf of the secessionists of the Southern States of America.

The Vorwaerts, on the other hand, holds that the vote of the United States Senate favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba was of such enormous moral import that Spain henceforth will be unable by any possible successes in the field to accomplish the subjection of Cuba. This utterance of the Vorwaerts may mean to imply that a revolution in Spain is among the probabilities, but it must be accepted as referring to the reports now current of an alliance between France and Spain against the United States. The Vorwaerts adds: "Such an idea as a Franco-Spanish alliance against the United States is fantastic. The great republic was founded with the aid of the French, who have ever since looked toward the sister republic."

Prussia's Insurance Policy.

Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Prussian Minister for the Interior, has forwarded a communication to Washington, through the regular diplomatic channels, stating that he was astonished to find that a certain State of the American Union was seeking to negotiate directly with the Prussian Government, through a special envoy, thus ignoring the established usage. The Minister admits that there was a chance that the decrees canceling the licenses of two New-York insurance companies might be repealed. But, he adds, since the interference of the amateur special envoy from New-York State to Berlin the situation has been altered so completely that the Prussian Government cannot repeal the decree, as it might now be represented to the public that the influence of an amateur diplomat had caused Prussia to yield.

A Grand Affair of State.

The Emperor will receive Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-morrow, with unusual state ceremony, and this announcement is accepted as marking the importance of the Austrian Minister's visit to Berlin, which it is believed generally has for its object a conference upon the subject of the future of the Dreibund, in view of the recent events in Italy.

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce held a meeting which was attended by all of the prominent merchants and bankers of that city to protest against the Boerse laws proposed by the Government, designed, as the proposal sets forth, to prohibit "dishonest transactions on the Boerses." The meeting passed a resolution, by unanimous vote, declaring that the proposed laws were intolerable, and that it would be disgraceful to reputable merchants and Boerse operators to submit to them.

The German iron-clad, Weissenburg, is aground and water-bound in the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

The Emperor will leave Berlin March 23 for Genoa. He will start thence for a cruise of the Mediterranean, ending at Abazzia, which is his objective point. It is said the Kaiser will have an interview at Genoa with King Humbert.

URGENT CALL FOR RELIEF FUNDS.

Money Needed at Once for the Suffering Armenians.

The following appeal has been received from Constantinople by the National Armenian Relief Committee:

Telegraph funds as fast as realized, in order that we may push them forward and make the most of the present time.

In response, $10,000 is to be sent to-day through Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, who are the treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross, and to whom all contributions should be sent. The greatest obstacle to the work of relief now is not from the Turks, but from lack of funds.

The distribution, which is all done through American residents and British Consuls, is going on in fifteen centres under the direction of the United States Minister, the British Ambassador, and Clara Barton, who is in consultation in Constantinople.

MISS CLARA BARTON'S WORK.

She Reports that the Needs of the Armenians Are Increasing.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 8.—Mr. Stephen E. Barton of this city to-day received a cable dispatch from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Constantinople, stating that the Red Cross yesterday shipped large quantities of relief supplies to the interior of Armenia, to go by caravan via Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean.

The dispatch also stated that Miss Barton has forwarded funds to Harpoot, Sevas, and Marash, and that reports from the interior indicate that the needs of the suffering Armenians are increasing.

FRANKLIN MEMORIAL AT PASSY.

Tablet Erected Where the First Lightning Conductor was Made.

PARIS, March 8.—Several hundred persons to-day attended the unveiling of a memorial tablet that has been erected on the site of the villa at Passy occupied by Benjamin Franklin from 1777 to 1785. It was at this villa that Franklin erected his first lightning conductor.

The dramatist, M. Manuel, President of the Passy Historical Society, presented the tablet. M. Faye, a member of the French Academy, spoke of Franklin's scientific researches.

J. B. Eustis, the American Ambassador, acknowledged the gift of the tablet. M. Roujon, Director of the Society of Fine Arts; Moncure D. Conway, Henry Bacon, the artist; Meredith Read, and many ladies were present at the ceremony.

The Venezuelan Blue Book.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times will to-morrow say it does not doubt that the publication of the Venezuelan Blue Book will exercise a powerful influence on the opinion of all impartial students. It will add:

"It is now incumbent upon the Venezuelans to refute our contentions and rebut our evidence. Otherwise the case will go against them by default. They have repeatedly declared that they can show a complete title to all they claim. Doubtless they will not lose time in coming forward and endeavoring to make good their assertion."

Object to Britain's Minister.

PANAMA, March 8.—The Star and Herald publishes a dispatch from Bogota stating that the Colombian Government has requested the recall of the British Minister.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Rear Admiral Henry Walke.

Rear Admiral Henry Walke, United States Navy, retired, died at his home, 492 Third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon after a five days' illness. The Rear Admiral had never been ill until Tuesday last, when he contracted the grip. He coughed so constantly that it weakened him, and his heart began to fail.

Prof. Jarvis S. Wight of the Long Island College Hospital was called in, but all he could do was unavailing, and the hero of many naval engagements gradually sank until on Friday he lost consciousness. His wonderful vitality kept him alive, as he did not take any nourishment for several days.

His wife, two sons, and two daughters were at his bedside when he died.

Rear Admiral Walke was a distinguished officer, and during the war rendered heroic service in the work of preserving the union of the States. "He was a hero," is the way his comrades spoke of him. He was born on a plantation on the Lynnhaven River in Virginia in 1809, and came from a family well known in American history. The founder of this illustrious family came to the country in 1687, and the father of the Rear Admiral, Anthony Walke, was educated at Yale, being in the class with John C. Calhoun. He served in the Legislatures of Virginia and Ohio, and also in the Senate of Ohio.

Henry Walke was the second son of Anthony Walke, and was taken, when quite young, to Ohio. He was educated in the academy at Chillicothe. Among his schoolmates were William Allen and Allen G. Thurman.

The Rear Admiral became a midshipman in the navy in 1827, and was assigned to the frigate Alert, then under the command of Lieut. Commander Farragut. Subsequently he served on the Natchez and the Ontario, and in every position was always found to be of a daring disposition.

During the Mexican war, he was the executive officer of the bomb brig Vesuvius, and was present at the surrender of Vera Cruz. But his career was not really brilliant until the war of the rebellion, and then his real worth became known, and he was ranked as one of the most daring of naval officers during that war. He commanded the gunboats Taylor and Lexington in the battle of Belmont, and protected Grant's army while it was re-embarking in retreat on the transports. For this work he was honorably mentioned. He was in charge of the gunboat Carondelet at the battle of Port Hudson, held the right of the line in the line of battle, and bombarded the fort on that day.

He performed one of the most daring feats during the war in his operations against Island No. 10. The fleet of gunboats was under command of Admiral Foote. Gen. Pope had captured New-Madrid and Tiptonville, and he needed gunboats to guard his army on its way from the Missouri shore. He had cut a passage through the swamps, but did not dare make the march, and Commander Walke suggested that Admiral Foote should send a gunboat past the batteries, and volunteered to run the gantlet with the Carondelet.

This seemed to be a foolhardy risk, as it was felt it was a deliberate attempt to face death. Admiral Foote refused to listen to such a proposition, and Gen. Pope was unable to change the Admiral's views. Gen. Pope applied to the Secretary of War for two gunboats, but before he received an answer, Admiral Foote had held a council on the flagship, Commander Walke's suggestion was acted upon, and he was put in charge of the perilous undertaking.

The start was made at 10 o'clock on the night of April 4, 1862. The vessel was laden with cordwood to protect her from the enemy's shots; the wheelhouse was wound with hawser; the guns were withdrawn and the ports closed. A barge laden with bales of hay was lashed to the port side, the lights were extinguished, and the escape pipe was disconnected so that the puffing could not be heard.

Slowly the gunboat proceeded, and just before she came in sight of the island, the soot in the funnel caught fire, and the enemy, seeing the blaze, shelled the Carondelet, but not a shot was fired in return.

It took an hour and a half for the vessel to pass the island amid a deadly hail of shot and shell, and Commander Walke reported safely to Gen. Pope, without having lost a man.

He was made Captain in 1862, Commodore in 1869, Rear Admiral in 1870, and in 1871 he was retired, the first officer of his rank to voluntarily retire from the active list for the benefit of the junior officers.

Rear Admiral Walke was a good artist, and after he retired, spent most of his time in sketching and painting on canvas. The collection of pictures at his home is a very fine one. He also possessed a museum of relics and curios. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R.

Richard Irvin.

Richard Irvin, the banker, who had been lying ill at his home, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, for the last two weeks, suffering from a complication of kidney and heart troubles, died yesterday morning.

Mr. Irvin was about fifty years old. He formed the banking firm of Richard Irvin & Co. of 19 William Street.

He was a member of the Down Town, Union, Tuxedo, and City Clubs. He leaves no children. His wife, who was a Miss Morris of Baltimore, is an aunt of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard and a sister of Mrs. James A. Burden and Mrs. Griswold Gray. Mr. Irvin had been active in aiding charitable institutions.

Andrew S. Hamersley.

Andrew S. Hamersley, a retired lawyer, eighty years old, died at his residence, 141 West Sixty-third Street, last night. Mr. Hamersley had been ill for almost a year, and for the past two months had been confined to his bed. He leaves a son, Andrew S., Jr., of 2 East Fifteenth Street, and a daughter, Mrs. H. Southwick, who lived with her father.

The deceased was the brother of Louis Hamersley, who was the husband of the present Lady Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. David Day of St. Paul, a Minnesota pioneer and politician, died yesterday. He was born in Virginia Sept. 19, 1825, and went to Minnesota in 1849. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and in January of the following year was elected Speaker of the House. He was a leader in Republican councils, and was a delegate to many State and National Conventions. He was Postmaster of St. Paul in 1875, and served in that capacity for twelve years.

—Ex-Congressman W. A. Burleigh died yesterday in Yankton, S. D. He was the father of Receiver Burleigh, of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He became well-known in the West as Indian Agent, Congressman, Government contractor, and steamboat owner on the Missouri River.

—Gaston Andre Monde Hare, French Consul at Denver, died Saturday. He was forty-two years of age, and had held several posts in the Consular service of his Government. His body will be sent to France.

—Mrs. Wilhemena De Mojean, an actress in German comedy, wife of Oscar De Mojean, a well-known German actor, died in Kansas City Saturday, of pneumonia, aged sixty years.

Runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge.

A horse attached to a baker's wagon, owned by L. T. Vellotti of 257 West Nineteenth Street, this city, took fright on the south roadway of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, and ran away.

Word was telephoned to the officer at the Brooklyn terminus, and he closed the gate. The horse dashed against the gate and received such injuries that it had to be shot. The driver escaped without injury.

WEYLER TO THE CUBANS

Lists of "Insurrectionists" Must Be His in Ten Days.

FIFTEEN DAYS FOR THOSE ON TEST

Rebels Divided into Classes, and Threats Are Freely Made—Alleged Victory for Spaniards.

HAVANA, March 8.—The following proclamation was issued by Captain General Weyler to-day:

Harassed by our troops, beaten and demoralized, the rebel forces in the Provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Havana are returning east. The moment has arrived to pursue with all activity and vigor the small parties, more bandits than insurgents, remaining in said provinces, and to adopt the necessary means to attain greater and more immediate success the authorities of the towns are given ten days in which to make lists of the people in their localities who are in insurrection. Those on test who fail in presenting themselves within fifteen days of the publication of this proclamation will have their properties seized and subjected to civil administration, for which a board will be appointed.

If rebel parties have robbed, sacked, burned, or committed other crimes besides rebellion, the authorities shall inquire into the part taken by those. Rebels in the ranks, and also neighbors remaining in their houses helping these, shall receive a corresponding penalty.

Rebels not responsible for other crimes, who surrender to the nearest authority in either province within fifteen days, will not be molested, the military authorities keeping a list of those thus presenting themselves, those previously pardoned, those who have committed other crimes and those who have deserted official positions, which lists shall be placed at my disposal, those presenting themselves with arms, (with a special recommendation if made collectively,) and all those presenting themselves after the expiration of the time placed by my disposal.

Planters, estate owners, and others within said provinces who facilitate with money the elements of whatever class, except they have been compelled to do by pressure, which must be proved in an undoubtable manner, will be considered unfaithful for supporting rebellion.

A circular was also issued stating that those rebels presenting themselves with their arms in the four other provinces will be pardoned, subject to the supervision of the military. Those presenting themselves without arms will be sent to military camps, where they will be held under the vigilance of the troops. They will be fed the same rations as the troops. The Civil Guards in Pinar del Rio and Havana Provinces will be strengthened. The military commanders will be made Alcaldes of the towns and will be held responsible for the preservation of order.

The last of the 17,000 new troops arrived on the steamer Santiago last night.

The columns of Gomez, Maceo, and Lacret, numbering 7,000 men, were near Corral Falso yesterday, in the centre of the Province of Matanzas. They were attacked by Col. Vicuna, and retreated to San Miguel de los Banos. It is officially reported that seventy-one of the insurgents were killed.

They carried off their wounded. The Spanish loss was three killed and nineteen wounded. Gen. Pando reports that Gomez is passing Voladores, near the line of the Havana Province. Three columns are pursuing him.

A passenger train on the Cardenas Railway has been burned. Its escort caused a loss to the rebels.

MRS. DIAMOND'S HALLUCINATIONS.

She Is Thought, While Ill, to Have Thrown Many Jewels Out of the Window to Her Cat.

In one of the newspapers yesterday the following advertisement was published:

LOST—On Madison St., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, CHAMOIS POCKET, containing diamond heart, solitaire ring, ear screws, lady's open-faced enameled watch and chain; liberal reward; no questions asked. 487 Madison St., Brooklyn, or 621 Broadway, Room 519, New-York.

The house 487 Madison Street, Brooklyn, is occupied by C. H. Diamond and family. Mrs. Diamond is in delicate health, and is being cared for by a nurse. Her husband is a real estate dealer in this city.

Mrs. Diamond has recently acted in a strange manner, and the nurse has had to agree to all her peculiar fancies. A few days ago Mrs. Diamond wanted some oysters, and when they were taken to her room she said she wanted to see the cat have teeth of jewels, and ordered the oysters to be tossed out of the window to the cat. The nurse complied with this request.

Mrs. Diamond owned many pieces of jewelry. They were missed Thursday, and it is believed that during one of her hallucinations she threw the chamois pocket containing her jewels out of the window to the cat.

Mr. Diamond, when he heard of the disappearance of the jewels, which are valued at $510, inserted the above advertisement, and hopes that they were picked up by some of the neighbors.

LABOR UNION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Charges Made that Delegates Are in Collusion with Politicians.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Central Labor Union yesterday was enlivened by a struggle between the Knights of Labor and men of the American Federation of Labor for the best offices. The following were elected: Recording Secretary—John S. Henry; Corresponding Secretary—Jacob E. Bausch; Financial Secretary—Jerome O'Neal; Treasurer—Daniel Harris; Sergeant at Arms—James E. Edwards.

O'Neal and Edwards are Knights of Labor and the others are federation men. Delegate Edwards created some excitement by saying that one or two delegates were in collusion with politicians and that he had proofs in his pocket.

"Produce the proofs!" shouted a dozen delegates together. Edwards produced two documents that said that the State Trade Assembly and the Workingmen's Trade Assembly had passed resolutions asking that T. J. Dowling be continued as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Central Labor Union had delegates at these conventions, and the delegates declared that the matter should be investigated.

Daniel Harris had been one of the delegates. He said that Edwards had run after Michael J. Fenton to get a political position. "It is not true," replied Edwards. "I never asked Fenton for any position." The meeting appointed a committee to investigate Edwards's charge.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Friends of Blackburn Confident He Will Be Re-elected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 8.—The politicians have been busy all day trying to solve the Senatorial puzzle. The friends of Blackburn profess to be confident that he will be elected.

Thomas H. Pettit, the late Populist candidate for Governor, arrived in this city to-night. It is said that he came here in the interest of Senator Blackburn. He was closeted with the two Populist members for a long time to-night, and Mr. Edrington, after the conference, said he and Mr. Poor were going to cast their votes for Senator Blackburn to-morrow, although there did not seem to be much chance of his election.

There is talk to-night that if it shall appear that a sound-money Democrat must be elected, some of the Republicans will prefer Congressman McCreary to Mr. Carlisle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—19 East Twenty-first Street; Black & Boyce; electric fixtures; damage trifling.

—9:40 A. M.—Hammerstein's Olympia; Broadway and Forty-fourth Street; damage $500.

—10:35 A. M.—118 Jane Street; James Halen; tenement; damage $50.

11:50 A. M.—232 West Sixty-third Street; H. M. Bernard; flat; damage $100.

—3:15 P. M.—208 East Seventy-fifth Street; Hannah Schindler; flat; damage $25.

—3:45 P. M.—217 East Tenth Street; Ludwig P. Schenck; dwelling; damage $100.

—6:15 P. M.—130 West Sixty-second Street; Mrs. Hitchcock; flat; damage $50.

—6:25 P. M.—1,484 First Avenue; Hirsch Kohlewitz; flat; damage $30.

—7:30 P. M.—66 West Eighty-fourth Street; S. Williamson; apartments; damage $150.

—9:15 P. M.—122 Ninth Avenue; William Moore; dwelling; damage $110.

A Night Call.

From The New-York Weekly.

Druggist (awakened at 2 A. M.)—What do you wish?

Voice (at the door)—If you'll let me look in your Directory to see how to address this letter, I'll buy the postage stamp of you.

IS NOW FREE FROM DEBT.

American Board of Foreign Missions No Longer Hampered—Credit Due the Misses Leitch.

It was announced in the Congregational churches throughout the land yesterday that the burden of debt under which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has long been laboring has at last been lifted. For a number of years, this, the oldest foreign missionary body in the United States, whose missionaries are stationed in nearly every heathen country under the sun, has struggled against a rapidly accumulating and increasing debt, which the churches of the denomination have failed to liquidate by generous contributions. This financial obligation finally reached $115,000, and the Prudential Committee, the governing power of the board, was compelled to retrench in every possible quarter, even to the cutting down of the meagre salaries of its missionaries.

At the annual meeting of the board in Brooklyn last October the situation was earnestly discussed, and the feasibility of abandoning some portions of the foreign field were considered. It was then that D. Willis James of this city came forward and pledged $25,000 toward the debt, on the condition that the rest should be provided for by March 1, 1896. By earnest work since then the Prudential Committee has succeeded in raising the additional amount required. Among the principal contributors toward the fund besides Mr. James are Lucien C. Warner, Mrs. William E. Dodge and Mrs. Frederick Billings of this city; Cornelius Delano Wood of Brooklyn, and Samuel Johnson and Col. C. A. Hopkins of Boston.

To the energy of two young women more than to any other agency is the cancelling of the debt due. They are the Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch, whose labors in connection with missionary and educational work in the Island of Ceylon are known throughout the English-speaking world. The Misses Leitch offered the American Board their services in assisting in raising the fund for the cancellation of the debt and succeeded in collecting a large proportion of the amount required.

When it was apparent that the debt of the board would be lifted, it was decided that there should be a "forward movement" in missionary endeavor all along the line, so that the board should never find itself in the predicament in which it had stood for three years. It was then proposed that a fund of $100,000 should be raised in two funds of $50,000 each, the first fund to be devoted to the prevention of future reductions in the salaries of the missionaries and the restoration of the salaries already reduced through necessity, and the second for the sending of missionaries now on furlough back to their fields of labor, and the sending of new missionaries into foreign lands.

No sooner had this new movement been proposed that the Misses Leitch stepped forward and offered their services, free of compensation, promising to raise the entire $100,000 by Sept. 1, 1896. Their offer was accepted by the board, and they were at once appointed honorary collectors, with full authority to solicit and collect funds in furtherance of the "forward movement."

For eleven years the Misses Leitch worked in Ceylon under the auspices of the American board, their attention being chiefly devoted to the improvement of the condition of Jaffna College. It was while laboring there that they undertook the labor of raising the standard of usefulness of that institution by increasing its facilities for giving a higher education to its students, and for that purpose made a tour of England and Scotland, and succeeded in collecting the $100,000, in addition to a number of legacies to be paid to the college after the death of the givers. With this fund the college proper was greatly improved, and the General Medical Mission and the Medical Mission for Women were established.

ABANDONED CHILDREN AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Two Infants, Whose Mother Left Them Aboard Ship at Havre.

Two little waifs who had been deserted by their mother were brought here yesterday on board the Hamburg-American steamship California. The eldest is Hedwig Sivva, a girl, two years old. The other is Johann, a three-months-old infant.

Mrs. Anna Sivva, the mother, embarked on the California at Hamburg, taking steerage passage for herself and children for this port. On the passenger manifest she is described as being twenty-seven years old, and a native of Galizien, Russia.

The husband, Stanislaus Sivva, has been three years in this country. He sent for his wife to join him, and inclosed a prepaid ticket for her. On the way from Hamburg to Havre the woman seemed much depressed, and on being questioned by some women among the steerage passengers she expressed a fear of meeting her husband. When the ship reached Havre, where the vessel made a short stop, she framed an excuse to go ashore, and did not return. After the vessel had sailed the steerage steward reported to Capt. Schmidt that the two children had been abandoned by their mother.

The babes were well cared for by the stewardess and by the women of the steerage. When the vessel reached her dock the children were sent to Ellis Island by Capt. Schmidt, who detailed two sailors to carry them there. They were put in charge of the matron of the Landing Bureau. The husband visited the island Saturday, and made inquiries for his wife, but did not appear there yesterday. If he does not call to-day, the Commissioner of Immigration will decide what to do with the children.

On the passenger manifest the woman's destination was entered as Falls Glases, U. S. A.

Arrested for Asking Alms.

Charles O'Connor, who says he comes from Detroit; Frank Rooney, and James Barr, of Springfield, Mass., all young men, were arrested last evening, charged with vagrancy.

A policeman saw the three, accompanied by two others, going from house to house on Fifth Avenue near Fifteenth Street asking alms. When they saw the officers approaching they started to run away. He blew his whistle for assistance, and with the aid of two other policemen arrested three of them. The other two escaped. O'Connor said he had been in the city two weeks, and in his search for work met Rooney and Barr. The two men who escaped he did not know. O'Connor had a gold watch, two pipes, and two cigar holders in his possession, when searched, for which he could not account.

Lena Goldstein Burned to Death.

Lena Goldstein, five years old, of Watkins Street and Riverdale Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, was standing in front of the kitchen stove yesterday afternoon, when her clothing caught fire, and she was severely burned about the face, arms, and body.

She was taken to St. John's Hospital, and died.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 8.—Judge Barnard has made an order appointing a Commissioner at Hamilton, Ontario, to take evidence in an action for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Laura Coutant against Gilbert Coutant. It is alleged that Coutant, at various times, has supported three different women, and recently he was sentenced to a term of five years in Sing Sing Prison for defrauding a soldier's widow of $1,000 at Newburg.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—In a fight last night at Twenty-third and Lombard Streets, George Queen, colored, aged twenty years, stabbed and killed John O'Brien, fatally injured Joseph Sweeney, and seriously wounded Thomas Reaney and Charles Fisher. All Queen's victims were white men.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., March 8.—Mary McMahon, a novice with the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception here, who came from Shelbina, Mo., hanged herself here yesterday. She was young and beautiful. She had been a novice six months.

PATERSON, N. J., March 8.—John August, thirty-five years old, while grooming a mule at his home this evening walked behind the animal. The mule kicked him in the head. His skull was fractured, and he died within an hour.

PINE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—The body of Lafayette Tripp, who was nearly eighty years old, was found hanging in J. H. Morgan's barn to-day. Tripp once had money plenty, but was poor and despondent of late.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 8.—The steam boiler in the hothouses of George Harvey exploded last evening. The building was demolished, and thousands of plants were scalded by the steam. The loss is about $2,500.

BOOTHS IN COOPER UNION

A Big Crowd Indorses Their New Religious Movement.

NO STRIFE WITH SALVATION ARMY

The ex-Commander Says There Is Room for a Hundred Organizations —Mrs. Booth Raises Money.

It was demonstrated last night in Cooper Union that the new religious movement inaugurated by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth is destined to be a great success. The announcement that the first independent evangelical meeting held by the deposed Salvation Army leaders since their connection with that organization was severed would be held there drew a crowd so large that the great audience hall, which holds 7,000 persons, was packed until no more could be admitted. Many hundreds were turned away.

The crowd began to collect in Astor Place before 7 o'clock. Before the doors were opened, the square in front of Cooper Union was thronged. Other crowds clamored at the several side and rear entrances for admittance. When, at 7:15, the doors were thrown open, the crowds surged in struggling streams into the hall. Within fifteen minutes every seat was occupied, the aisles were blocked, and the passages in the rear of the seats were choked up. The corridors and stairways were also crowded with persons who hoped to catch a glimpse of the Booths or to hear the speakers. A number of policemen were distributed about the hall, to quell any sign of hostile disturbance.

In the audience were many Salvation Army men and women, who wore their uniforms, but had stripped the Salvation Army insignia from them, and instead wore little American flags and badges bearing portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Booth. They belonged to the several army corps in this city, but the majority of them were members of the Bowery Corps, which is expected to go over to the Booths in a body.

A handsome steel engraving of George Washington stood on an easel on the platform. It was loaned for the occasion by a patriotic woman connected with the Salvation Auxiliary League. Behind it was a huge American flag. A Salvationist, who arrived on the platform early, took the flag and started the crowd's enthusiasm by waving it, and calling for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Booth. The cheers were given, and then some one started the Salvation Army hymn, in which the entire audience joined. A man in the hall started "America." That elicited three more cheers. For half an hour the audience sang hymns.

The appearance on the platform of a large number of auxiliaries followed by fifteen or twenty Salvation Army women with tambourines evoked more enthusiasm. The crowd waited impatiently until past 8 o'clock for Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

When the tall, spare form of the ex-Commander was seen pushing through the crowd on the stage and leading Mrs. Booth, everybody stood up and cheered frantically. Again and again they shouted, "Hurrah for the Booths!" waving flags, handkerchiefs, and hats.

Major Glen and Mrs. Glen, who were the first to leave the Salvation Army, followed the Booths, and were promptly recognized, and hearty cheers for them were given also.

When the demonstration finally subsided Major Glen gave out Hymn 68 of the Salvation Army hymnal. When the audience had sung it he made a brief speech.

"This is not a meeting," he said, "to discuss the subject that perhaps is uppermost in our minds. We are going to have a purely spiritual meeting that will do our hearts and our souls good."

The hymn was repeated, and Ballington Booth offered prayer.

"We thank Thee," he said, "for the privilege of meeting under these circumstances. We meet not to talk on those things that shall tend to engender strife and ill feeling, but those eternal subjects that shall help our souls. God bless the Salvation Army." There were loud cries of "Amen!"

"And we pray that if any minds are against us," Mr. Booth continued, "Thy grace shall bring them to that condition which shall recognize that Christ gladdens all men."

More hymns were sung, and Mr. Booth sang "Why Have You Carried Your Burdens on Your Sad Hearts So Long?" He then delivered an address.

"Mrs. Booth and myself," he began, "have not come to this gathering with the intention of alluding to recent sad events in our experience. It is quite true that after serious thought and careful deliberation we have resolved to inaugurate a new movement."

This statement was the signal for another enthusiastic demonstration by the audience. Three cheers were given with a will, and flags and hats were waved.

"Could it have been avoided it most assuredly would have been on our part," resumed Mr. Booth. "But we did not believe for a moment that the people of the United States would see a great field for the work we had done in the cause of God during the past nine years would listen to the proposition that we should quietly retire to private life, and, recognizing a great field, a field larger than is to be found in any other civilized nation on the globe—for there is room in this country, not for one only, but for twenty, aye, one hundred Salvation Armies—we have resolved to the best of our ability to do something that shall win over the middle or artisan class of this country to the Gospel.

"We do not intend to engage in any strife with the Salvation Army. We wish no word-throwing or any kind of fight. We want a mission to reach the lost. In this country 46 per cent. of the wage-earners never attend church. We want intelligent men and women with minds to grasp the principles of Christianity, and with hands to reach from the highest to the lowest. Let us have faith and confidence."

Mrs. Booth also made a short speech, appealing for money, which she said was needed to start the new work. In response to her appeal ten persons gave $5 each, and $300 in addition was collected from the audience.

Ballington Booth said $25 would be presented to the Bowery Corps of the Salvation Army as compensation to it for the loss of the hall, which it had expected to occupy last night for the last time. He also said the corps would have a hallelujah meeting on Wednesday night, and he hoped everybody who could would attend it.

He announced that next Sunday evening Capt. Patty Watkins of Newark, N. J., who has joined the new movement, will conduct the Cooper Union service.

Resuming her address, Mrs. Booth said she felt timid about starting a new organization, but now she felt so much encouraged that she would be able to prosecute the work with renewed zeal.

A hallelujah service followed, and within fifteen minutes fifty men and women stepped forward and professed conversion.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth said after the meeting that even in the last days of their connection with the Salvation Army they never had so enthusiastic and encouraging an audience as that of last night.

While Mr. and Mrs. Booth were holding their meeting in Cooper Union, the remnant of the Bowery Corps that was not there held a meeting in the barracks on Fourth Avenue, opposite. The services were conducted by Ensign Emily March. The hall was not crowded, because a force of policemen at the door prevented the entrance of persons who might prove hostile. Many who seemed bent on creating a disturbance were refused admittance. The services were of the usual character.

Some of the loyal members of the corps felt resentful because, they said, they were entitled to possession of Cooper Union last night.

The use of Cooper Union has been given to the army by William E. Dodge, but when the Booths withdrew Mr. Dodge decided not to let the army have the hall any longer. It was understood that the Booths would hold their meeting there last night, but Saturday Ensign March called on Mrs. Booth and asked permission to hold her meeing there instead.

She said if the Bowery Corps did not meet there, it would affect the sale of tickets for the hallelujah wedding, which is to be held there Wednesday night. Mr. Booth consented to her proposition, but on returning to Montclair he found letters which made it impracticable for him to give up the hall, so he promptly notified Ensign March that he was compelled to withdraw his consent. It is expected that Mr. Booth's gift of $25 to the Bowery Corps will smooth matters over.

A name for the new organization has not been decided upon. Its motto will be "Jehova Nissi—Jehovah Is Our Lord." The auxiliaries will be known as the Defender Auxiliaries.

It was said yesterday that Corps 7 of Brooklyn, situated at Herkimer Street and Schenectady Avenue, had left the Salvation Army. Capts. Carrington and Owens commanded the corps. They will join the new organization.

EVA BOOTH SPEAKS IN BUFFALO.

She Alludes Feelingly to Her Brother, but Upholds the Army.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Commissioner Eva Booth addressed a large audience in Music Hall this afternoon and evening. She spoke tenderly of her brother, Ballington Booth, while making an impassioned plea for the principles on which the Salvation Army is founded.

"My position as your leader," she said, "my position as a sister of your late commander, with the strong love of sisterhood still burning in my bosom, may fain cause me to refrain from speaking one word on this painful subject, except those I could breathe in the breath of prayer, when I kneel down at my Master's feet."

She referred to similar crises through which the army movement had safely passed, and contended that the principles of the army were dearer to them all than the dearest of human ties, even the ties of flesh and blood.

Commissioner John A. Carleton also spoke, upholding obedience to the army rules and regulations.

Eva Booth will address another meeting to-morrow night in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIGHTING IN ALL COUNTIES.

Sound-Money Democrats Working Hard in Missouri—Silver Men Much Alarmed.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The sound-money Democrats of Missouri are making a grand fight against free silver, the fruits of which already are observable in all parts of the State.

It was asserted, when it was announced that a conference of sound-money Democratic leaders would be held in St. Louis Feb. 29, that it was to be simply a gathering of ex-Gov. Francis's henchmen to glorify their leader. The gathering of 400 men of prominence and solid worth from nearly every county in the State gave the lie to that assertion.

It then was said that the mass meeting called for the same night to ratify the work of the conference would be a fizzle. To insure this, or cause confusion, it was arranged at a secret meeting held three days before, in which exactly twenty-five of the "workers" of the silver faction took part, that a silver Democrat from each of the twenty-five wards in the city should marshal from a dozen to a score of heelers and get seats in the hall, and at a given signal demand recognition.

The plan miscarried. The solid array of men of brains and business standing on the platform and in the hall seemed to overawe those who were there to stir up strife, and they made no demonstration.

The splendid success that crowned the opening efforts gave the movement an impetus that has become irresistible. Every Congressional district in the State will be contested.

A conservative Democrat said to-day:

"When the silver craze started in Missouri I traveled through the southwestern section of the State, and was in a position to watch the radiation of the waves of silver sentiment that seemed to have their origin and impelling force at the little town of Lebanon, Laclede County, the home of Richard Parks Bland. I watched this sentiment grow and spread, until it seemed fairly to engulf that section of the State. It was a mighty flood of fanaticism.

"The quietude that, up to ten days ago, pervaded the sound-money Democracy of the State seemed to indicate that this flood had proved a veritable deluge of extermination to the opponents of the silver craze. I have had occasion to watch the progress and development of the second sweep of sentiment on the financial question throughout the same section of the State, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it greater and more sweeping that the first one.

"The people seem to have stopped to think, and it is evident they have thought to serious purpose."

A request was sent by ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, asking the Hon. Richard P. Bland to meet the Hon. Josiah Patterson of Tennessee in joint debate the coming week. The reply was a flat refusal. Mr. Patterson is to make half a dozen speeches in Missouri in the interest of sound money in the next two weeks. Other men of equal ability and standing also are coming into the State by special invitation, and to their efforts will be added the work of home talent. A campaign of education will be in progress by the middle of this week that surely will bring the people, now in a thinking humor, back from their following after false gods, and the results must be most beneficial to the party.

There is no disputing the assertion that the silver howlers are on the run. They are panic-stricken. An indication of the frantic fear that possesses them is found in the fact that they have brought "Coin" Harvey into the State and are carting him about as a sort of silver joss for the double-standard lunatics to fall down and worship.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—D. C. Corbin of Spokane, Washington.

—HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany.

—ALBEMARLE—

FEDERATION IN TROUBLE

It Has a Stormy, Unbecoming Meeting over the Bicycle Baggage Bill.

EXCITEMENT RAN HIGH AT INTERVALS

Action of Its Albany Delegates Practically Repudiated—A Member Falsely Accused.

The Cyclists' Federation broke a record Saturday evening. It held a general meeting at the Lenox Lyceum, and forty-seven men, women, and boys endeavored to speak at one and the same time on the correctness of the minutes of the previous meeting as read by Secretary Burton. To quote the words of one of the calmer members:

"If we were schoolboys pulling each other's hair, we couldn't act worse than we have here to-night."

Louis Rosenfield also said in the meeting: "This is not the first time that the federation minutes have been questioned."

All the unbecoming fuss was due directly to the action of the federation delegates at the hearing in Albany on the so-called Bicycle Baggage bill. They said they found upon investigation that there was no chance for the bill to be reported favorably, and offered a substitute amendment contrary to the sentiment of the bill. One faction supported this act of the delegates; another violently opposed it.

At the previous meeting it was decided to support the Baggage bill, which provides for the free transportation of bicycles when accompanied by the owners. This being the case, the minutes of the meeting were expected to bear this out, but they did not, and hence the stormy meeting.

At one period there were cries of "Put him out!" and it was a frequent occurrence for a dozen men to be on the floor at one time asking for a point of order. An old-time politician present said he never saw such a mixed-up, bound-to-have-a-fight gathering.

Finally, after a disgraceful squabble, the minutes were shown, by a vote of 90 to 41, not to have been correct, and a change was made in that part relating to the Baggage bill matter. This practically repudiated the action of the committee at Albany. Later the sentiment of those present seemed to grow overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, and the early supporters declared they had won a great victory.

When it was moved to accept the report of the Executive Committee on the Albany matter, a question of forgery came up. A Mr. McDonald accused William J. McCormack of having signed the name of William George Oppenheim to the report, and a war cloud of large proportions immediately overspread the numerous little war clouds that had been regularly forming. Both the accused and the accuser breathed hard and looked harder at each other. When quiet was finally restored by President Bridgman, Mr. McCormack theatrically whipped out a folded white paper, which proved to be a letter from Mr. Oppenheim, and read it. It cleared him of any thought of forgery, and the federationists applauded.

The wrangling then went on. It was apparently the sentiment of nine-tenths of those present that the Albany delegates—Messrs. Bridgman and Tinsdale—greatly exceeded the limit placed on them by a majority of the members.

Along toward midnight I. B. Potter, a member of the federation, and Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, got a chance to speak on the Baggage bill, after Secretary Burton had moved to adjourn, and the speaker had been limited to talk three minutes. Mr. Potter did not use the whole of the time allotted. He simply stated that he had letters from all the members of the House to their constituents stating they approved of the Baggage bill. And to substantiate his statement, Mr. Potter submitted a stack of letters five inches thick.

Following this somebody suggested that it was getting late, and that the caretakers of the hall, having been at work since early in the day, ought to be remunerated, whereupon the President appointed a committee to pass the hat. While this was going on a motion was made to have the meeting sanction the Albany delegates, which, of course, was sternly objected to by a large majority. This motion resulted in a repetition of the stormy, childish blackenings of the earlier evening. The delegates' faction seemed bent on doing something to back up its attitude in Albany, and, despite the fact that on every vote (nearly all had been rising votes) taken the odds had been overwhelmingly against them, they obtained the decision of the Chair to have the vote called by roll.

There were less than 200 members present, and the membership embraces nearly 800, so that the absurdity of calling off each name under the circumstances made one not familiar with the federation way of doing business wonder a bit. The work of securing the vote proceeded until midnight, by which time the contents of the "hat" had been counted. Then something like 200 names had been called. Meanwhile motions to adjourn came at not fast, strange as it may seem, until suddenly the lights went out, and the squabblers were forced to leave the field. Confusion reigned supreme at the close, and no two persons had a clear understanding as to what day the meeting was adjourned to. Some said to next Saturday night, while others said sine die.

It was the opinion of such reputable business men as Will R. Pitman, J. B. Townsend, T. A. Raisbeck, Dr. Ottolengui, and others that might be mentioned that such a disorderly meeting was never before held by cyclists, and the overwhelming opposition to the delegates' faction would seem to settle the question of how the majority of the federationists stand on the baggage bill matter.

It is quite evident that the end of this trouble is still a long way off, for yesterday it was announced by the majority leaders that a mass meeting of wheelmen and wheelwomen would be held in this city on the evening of the 17th inst. to take action on the much-talked-about bill.

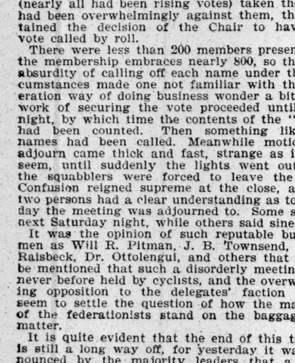
An act which seems to have stirred up more bad feeling than appears on the surface was the introduction of a letter at the meeting, signed by the representatives of ten bicycle companies, in each instance the official stamp of the company having been used. This letter tended to show that the companies favored the Tinsdale-Bridgman plan of making a bicyclist pay 50 cents for the transportation of his wheel and 25 for himself, as is the case now in going to and returning from a near-by city.

THE "M. A. C. C.'S" NEW PRESIDENT.

What He Hopes to Do for the Big Cycling Organization.

Judging by his talk with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the recently elected President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, P Anthony Brock, should prove a valued leader of that organization during the ensuing year. Mr. Brock is a young man, very popular among his associates, possessed of ideas, and full of aggressiveness. He accepted the office against his own wishes, but that will not affect his work for the association.

Mr. Brock represents the Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City in the association, and is also a member of the Jersey City Club and of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn. He has never



P. Anthony Brock,
President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

ridden in a race, but he has been an enthusiastic wheelman for a number of years, dating back to the days of the "high wheel." He is a "good roads" man from first to last, as will be gathered from what he told the reporter, which, in part, was as follows:

"There are in this metropolitan district many clubs which should be members of this association, and I shall, by personal visits and by the assistance of the Board of Officers, endeavor to enroll such clubs in the association. We will try to convince the unbelievers of the weight and power they may give to the association by an increased and representative body of wheelmen looking after mutual interests.

"Aside from the many material advantages to be gained, the social intercourse of the different clubs, particularly those of suburban sections, should be more sincere and far-reaching. Such pleasant relations should exist that friendly interchanges of courtesies should be carried out in order that a wide acquaintance may be gained by the members of the different clubs.

"Many schemes have been proposed of late for the building of cycle paths, &c., but the association has uppermost in its consideration, the general improvement of roads, where the driving public will be benefited as well as the cyclers. It has been grievedly a fact that many persons appointed to committee work in the association have been very lax in their attentions thereto. But I shall adopt a more aggressive policy, and any one not attentive to the interests of the association shall immediately be replaced. I hope not to be domineering, but to enforce more stringently the laws of the association."

BOWLERS' CLOSE FINISH.

Four Cyclists Have a Chance for The New-York Times Average Medal.

The final games in the bowling tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs were played on Saturday night, between the Liberty and South Brooklyn Wheelmen. The latter appeared with but four men, so that the result in each game was an easy victory for the Liberty Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Tilden	1	4	135	Milleken	1	4	128
Weiss	4	3	164	Fulleck	2	0	98
S. Winkler.	2	2	125	Tibo	3	3	158
Gere	0	6	142	Meht	1	4	126
McElroy	0	7	143				
Total	7	22	710	Total	7	11	520

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	SOUTH BROOKLYN W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Tilden	1	4	94	Meht	2	4	145
Weiss	2	4	148	Fallek	1	0	84
A. Winkler.	4	0	132	Tibo	3	4	161
Gere	0	3	114	Milleken	3	1	119
McElroy	5	3	182				
Total	12	11	670	Total	9	9	509

The result of the tourney gives the championship to the Pequod Club Wheelmen, by the small margin of one game, the Bushwick Wheelmen finishing second.

The close race for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Average Medal has been the feature of the tournament, and so narrow is the margin between Lewis of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Sandman of the Bushwick Wheelmen, Meht of the South Brooklyns, and McElroy of the Libertys, that Chairman Bon has decided to carefully revise his scores so that the prize may be awarded to the bowler entitled to the honor. The completed team records are as follows:

	High Score.	Lost.	Won.
Pequod Club Wheelmen	21	7	863
Bushwick Wheelmen	20	8	930
Kings County Wheelmen	18	10	824
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	14	14	925
Liberty Wheelmen	14	14	812
Columbian Wheelmen	12	16	874
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	9	19	826
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	4	24	741

Columbia Riders Will Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—The University of Pennsylvania and Columbia College have both written to announce that they will send teams to compete in the "invitation collegiate meeting," to be held by the Harvard Cycling Association, on June 3, at the Charles River track. Everything seems to point toward good racing, for the fastest college riders, who were in Class B, will be entered, and are allowed to compete in this meet according to the new ruling of the League of American Wheelmen.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club's Election.

The approaching annual election of officers for the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, which takes place on April 14, gives promise of being one of the liveliest in the history of that flourishing organization. It is claimed that an organized attempt will be made to elect an opposition ticket, the plans for which are said to have been hatched at a meeting held last week at the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Ballamo is thought to be the prime mover in the opposition ranks.

Diamond Tournament Dates.

The dates selected for this year's "diamond tournament" by the famous Springfield Bicycle Club are Sept. 1, 2, and 3—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Heretofore this meet has been held in the middle of the month, and has been considered the grand close of the season's racing. One reason for the change was the belief that fewer chances of bad weather will be run at that time of the month.

Brooklyns Leading at Pool.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club won the second series of games on Saturday evening in the annual pool match with the Kings County Wheelmen. George Hobby and Waldo E. Fuller played for the former, and J. T. Beckwith and Charles McLaren for the Kings County. The total score of points now stands 574 to 487, in favor of the Brooklyns.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—At the indoor bicycle races Saturday in Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, a world's record was equaled and another broken. The one-mile post race was won by J. E. Edwards of Olympic in 2:14, (world's indoor record,) and the ten-mile club race by C. S. Wells of the Bay City Wheelmen. O. O. Ozen of San José rode an unpaced quarter in 0:29 3-5.

—A novel plan has been adopted by the bicycle clubs of Little Falls and Herkimer, this State, to get material for a cycle path between the two towns. They have agreed to assume the expense of collecting all the ashes of the towns, the material to be used largely in the construction of the path.

—Capt. Lechler of the Gramercys will have a veritable crimson rim squad this season, he and his clubmates having decided to ride that make of wheel on which the sunlight glitters.

—The Bicycling World says it is now proposed to give a race in Australia, open only to men who defeated Zimmerman while he was in the antipodes.

—Brooklyn now has a cycling journal called The Long Island Cyclist. It made its first appearance last week.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company B Wins Again in the Covell Trophy Contest.

The third competition of the season in the Covell Trophy Match, shot Saturday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory range, resulted in another victory for Company B, whose grand total is now 809 points. The fourth and last competition will take place on the 28th inst. This match is open to teams of six from each company in the Seventh Regiment, three members of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters. Each man has five shots standing and five prone. The individual scores of the winning team and the other team totals are as follows:

COVELL TROPHY MATCH.

COMPANY B.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.	G'nd Tot'l.
Private L. P. Webber	23	25	48	..
Corp. E. T. Donnelly	23	24	47	..
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	22	25	47	..
Corp. A. Gerry	20	22	42	..
Private E. D. Hewitt	19	22	41	..
Private W. Black	18	21	39	..
Total	115	139	264	809
Company F	131	127	258	798
Company G	123	126	249	773
Company I	130	132	262	772
Company H	115	134	249	766
Company C	125	126	251	757
Company E	123	124	247	756
Company K	118	139	257	742
Company D	126	131	257	737
Company A	114	134	248	734

Sergt. G. M. Carnochan of Company K and Corp. F. W. Perkins made the top score of 48.

The non-sharpshooters' match, also shot on Saturday evening, resulted as follows:

PRIZE WINNERS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private M. K. Tobias, Co. D	32	35	67
Private G. G. Donnelly, Co. D	33	32	65
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	31	33	64
Private E. D. Hewett, Co. B	31	32	63
Private N. Dunkak, Co. B	30	33	63
Private C. E. Dobbins, Co. F	30	33	63

Other high scores were made by the following:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Pte. C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., Co. F	29	34	63
Private W. R. Taylor, Co. B	28	35	63
Private S. C. Hicks, Co. D	33	29	62
Private G. R. Jenkins, Co. G	31	31	62
Private G. D. Arthur, 2d, Co. I	31	31	62
Private F. R. Simonson, Co. E	30	32	62
Private W. S. Burrell, Co. G	29	33	62
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C	30	32	62
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	29	33	62
Private R. L. Baker, Co. F	29	33	62
Private J. A. Le Boutellier, Co. I	28	34	62

QUALIFIED AS AN EXPERT.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	68	75

QUALIFIED AS SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private O. T. Wenige, Co. D	32	33	65
Private M. K. Tobias, Co. D	32	35	67
Private G. G. Donnelly, Co. D	33	32	65
Private J. Seward, Co. I	32	35	67
Veteran G. L. Stebbins	31	35	66
Private H. B. Burroughs, Co. G	30	35	65
Private G. Kemble, Jr., Co. F	31	34	65
Lieut. J. B. Holland, Co. H	31	34	65
Private E. B. Clark, Co. B	30	35	65
Private M. K. Miller, Co. H	30	35	65
Private S. W. Ford, Co. H	32	33	65

COMPANY H WON THE TROPHY.

The Twelfth Regiment's Rifle Competition Completed.

The competition for the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Association Trophy in the armory at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue was decided late Friday night. The competition was open to teams of twelve men from each company, and from the field and non-commissioned staffs, each man having seven shots at both ranges—one of 200 and the other of 500 yards.

The trophy was won by Company C, Capt. C. J. Seiter, with a score of 650 points. The following is the score of the winning team in detail:

Contestants.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Score.
Capt. C. J. Seiter	29	30	59
Lieut. Houston	26	28	54
Lieut. Romaine	28	29	57
First Sergt. Cruger	14	24	38
Quartermaster Sergt. Barrenger	31	30	61
Sergt. Wells	29	33	62
Sergt. Loughlin	29	28	57
Private Winterbottom	31	32	63
Private Hoffman	27	29	56
Private Abarns	30	31	61
Private Goodall	16	44	60
Private Finnen	18	20	38
Total			650

The aggregate scores of the other competing teams are as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
F., S. and N. C. S.	330	372	702
Company B	323	351	674
Company K	281	337	618
Company E	277	324	601
Company F	274	320	594
Company A	271	261	532
Company I	256	246	502

The field, non-commissioned staffs, and Company B, whose scores were greater than that of Company C, were disqualified, a protest having been entered and sustained.

ATHLETES MAY GO TO ENGLAND.

A Challenge for All England Against All America Is Expected.

The New-York Athletic Club has no intention of sending a team to the games at Athens next month, and the chances are, that the only American competitors there will be the four representatives of the Boston Athletic Association and Ray MacDonald, if the latter can secure the necessary amateur credentials from the League of American Wheelmen, for which he has applied. MacDonald wants to take part in the bicycle races.

All hopes of an international contest had about been abandoned by the members of the New-York Athletic Club up to Saturday night, and at the reception at the clubhouse on Saturday afternoon it was stated that nothing had been done looking to a trip to England for a return series of games similar to those held here last Fall. Yesterday afternoon there was a report, however, that an attempt was making in England to get up a series of truly inernational games, in which all the clubs of the United Kingdom were to be asked to form a team of champions to compete against a team from All America, which the New-York Athletic Club would be asked to get up. British amateur athletes are working to that end, at all events, and it would now surprise no one if an invitation to participate in such a series of games would be received by the authorities of the New-York Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Union within the month. Private letters received point to such a probability.

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

West Point Athletes Do Good Work at Indoor Games.

WEST POINT, March 8.—The second indoor competition of the Military Academy Athletic Association was held last night in the gymnasium. In every event the records of former years were broken. The class of '96 received a beautiful prize banner from the Army Officers' Athletic Association. It was presented by Prof. W. P. Edgerton, President of the association. It is the third banner won by the class, which will be graduated in June.

When the exercises began, the galleries were filled, and part of the spectators found standing room on the main floor. The Military Academy Band furnished the music. Sword Master Koehler, to whose efforts is principally due the high athletic training of the cadets, gave some fine exhibitions on the horizontal and parallel bars. Mr. Koehler will soon receive the rank and pay of First Lieutenant in the army, a bill having just passed the Senate granting him a commission. The class of '99 promises to furnish good material for future athletic contests. The class won the tug-of-war easily from the second class, and the final heat with '96, which has held the championship for the past two years, would have been very close but for the plebs' lack of endurance. Prizes were given to the contestants who scored the highest points. In the standing high jump, Cadet Henry Abbott, '97, beat all former Academy records. His effort was 4 feet 9½ inches. The standing broad jump was also won by Cadet Abbott; his record is 10 feet 1½ inches.

The boxing exhibition by Cadets W. F. Nesbitt and R. E. Ingram was very good. Cadet Nesbitt was declared the winner. Eight men entered the shot-throwing contest. Cadet Dallam beat his record of last year, but was defeated by Cadet Stuart, to whom he allowed a handicap of 1 foot. Dallam's throw was 39 feet; Stuart's 38 feet 3½ inches. Cadet P. C. Foster, '99, was excellent on the parallel and horizontal bars, and in the flying rings was also a winner. He got the prize for being the best all-around gymnast at the academy. Cadet Scales secured the prize for best all-round athletics.

There were two heats for the twenty-yard dash. The preliminary heats were won by Cadets Stacy, Murphy, and Oakes. In the final heat Cadet Murphy won easily. Cadet L. S. Miller won the rope-climbing contest from two competitors. The side-horse event was captured by Cadet W. F. Nesbitt, while Cadet Huthsteimer won the long-horse contest. Cadet Leon Krower, '99, distanced his five competitors in the potato race. The cadet committee in charge of the meeting was composed of Cadets Dallam, Oakes, Nichols, and Romeyn. Referee—Major George H. Forney; Judges—Capt. J. H. Johnston, Lieut. John H. Rice, and Sword Master H. J. Koehler.

Indoor Games at Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 8.—The annual midwinter athletic meet of Rutgers College will be held in the Ballantine Gymnasium Thursday and Friday evenings, March 19 and 20. The committee—S. L. Higgins, '96; G. W. Nuttman, '96; F. Dobson, '97; D. W. Hagerman, '97; E. Dawson, '98; F. K. W. Drury, '98; L. M. Cudleback, '99, and A. H. Shearer, '99—has arranged an interesting programme. The following is the list of events; Club drill, fencing drill, one mile relay race, fencing, boxing, light and middle weight; wrestling, light and middle weight; putting the shot, high kick, twenty-yard race, obstacle start; tumbling, pyramids, and horizontal and parallel bar drill. Medals will be awarded to winners of the first and second places.

The baseball season at Rutgers promises to be good. The men trying for the vacant positions are Small, Byram, Van Ness, Ryno, Strickland, Walser, Guthrie, Mower, Dawson, Sarles, and Gregory. The schedule of games has not as yet been given out.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Some New Features Secured for the Big Exhibit.

One of the most interesting and valuable features of the Sportsmen's Show which will be opened at Madison Square Garden on the 16th, is the loan exhibition of trophies won at various contests where muscle and skill and endurance were of pre-eminence importance. One of the exhibits will be furnished by Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has spent years in the woods and along the streams of this country and Canada, and his trophies are interesting in the extreme in their variety and attractiveness.

Another exhibit will be that of George Gould, who will show his yachting cups won here and abroad in many an exciting contest. Still another prominent man who will show his trophies is Robert Bonner, the owner of Maud S. and Sunol. Then there are G. P. Morosini, Fred Hoey, the crack pigeon shot, and W. C. Harris.

The New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs will exhibit the many medals and cups won by the respective members of their organizations in hot-fought battles. Among the exhibitors will be Lon Myers, the fleetest man who ever trod a cinder path; E. C. Carter, for many years the long-distance champion of this country; A. A. Jordan, the all-round champion; Eddie Lange, the walker, and the two skaters "Joe" Donoghue and George P. Phillips.

Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and other colleges will participate. Lieut. Peary and Dr. Cook, the arctic explorers, will send some of their finds from the northlands.

Among those which will have booths on the immense floor of the Garden are:

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Overman Wheel Company, H. H. Kiffe Company, Obrig Camera Company, Francis Bannerman, Cleveland Target Company, Marlin Firearms Company, Schoverling, Daly & Gales, Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Empire Target Company, Hunter Arms Company, Leroy Shot and Lead Works, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Von Lengerke & Detmold, B. Altman & Co., Peters Cartridge Company, Lefever Arms Company, Housatonic Boat Company, A. J. Cammeyer, W. H. Hart & Co., W. Fred Quimby Company, Hermann Boker & Co., Syracuse Arms Company, Parker Brothers, Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, Union Metallic Cartridge Company, George Paddock, Cushman & Denison, Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Electric Boat Company, Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, Remington Arms Company, Hazard Powder Company, Anker Boullion Capsule Company, G. W. Cole & Co., United States Net and Twine Company, A. G. Spalding & Brothers, Miss Cornelia T. Crosby, King Powder Company, Standard Typewriter Company, Tatham Brothers, Cheever, Colt & Co., the Tie Company, American Smokeless Powder Company, and C. G. Gunther's Sons.

RACERS ARE GALLOPING.

Work of Training to be Begun This Week at the Local Tracks.

There were the first real signs of the near approach of the racing season shown at the Coney Island tracks yesterday. Trainers began to pack up their traps and prepare for a trip to the Bennings track at Washington, D. C., where the racing season will begin in about a month. The exodus will begin early this week, and some half dozen strings will go to the capital to receive their final preparations for the sport, that will be under the management of The Jockey Club.

Over 100 horses were out and received work at either the Gravesend track or on the Boulevard or Ocean Parkway yesterday, and there was also the largest number of visitors at the Brooklyn and Coney Island tracks that has been seen there this year. Both tracks have been plowed up, and the hard work of training will be begun in earnest this week. At the Coney Island track one of the mechanical starting gates is to be erected on the chute track, so that owners can have a chance to break their horses to be accustomed to the sight of the machine, as it is pretty certain that it will be used on the local tracks this Summer.

The track at the Turf and Field Club in Westchester has been put in condition, and a number of trainers will begin working their horses there during the week. Some desultory work has been done on the roads about the track already, as there are several horses, though none of great prominence, there that will be sent to Washington for the early campaign.

The horses belonging to M. F. Dwyer are further advanced than any others at any of the tracks, as Mr. Dwyer is getting them ready for an early campaign in the West, where it is probable that he will do practically all of his racing this year.

Already the gossips have begun to find "world beaters" among the youngsters that will be seen on the tracks for the first time this Spring, and gossip has it that August Belmont, the Messrs. Keene, the Messrs. Thompson of the Brooklyn Stud, and David Gideon have two-year-olds that are very much better than the average, and that there will be some very lively contests when the running for the rich two-year-old stakes begins.

No work has yet been done toward cleaning up the wreck from the fire at the old Brighton Beach track, and there is no chance that there will be any of the very much needed changes made this season to put the track in good condition and make it thoroughly safe and fit to race over. William Lakeland still sticks to the old spot, being a bit superstitious about it. There he is giving Ajax and Sport, of Col. Ruppert's string, their preparation for the steeplechase races in which they will both appear as contestants this season. Both are taking kindly to the game, and the chances are that they will be able to do better over the sticks than they have recently done on the flat.

From Punch.

SARCASM UP TO DATE.

Biker (to his hunting friend)—I say, old chap, that nag of yours looks rather defeated—let me lend you my pump.

THE RACES OF 1895.

Official Guide, with Unusually Complete Tables, Is Published.

The Official Turf Guide, published by the Goodwin Brothers with the sanction and indorsement of The Jockey Club, has just been published in two handsome and very neatly compiled volumes. The Guide for 1895 is even more complete than any of the previous issues of this very complete publication, and shows a vast amount of very hard work.

The chief novelty of the volumes this year is a very complete and exhaustive compilation of the winning stallions of the year, a table that will be of the greatest interest to owners and breeders, who can in no other place obtain this information. It has truly been a labor of love with the Messrs. Goodwin, as the general student of the Guide cares more for the complete record of races run at every track in American during the year, the tables of winning jockey mounts, the records of racing at all distances for the country, and the record for all tracks of consequence in the country that are given. This latter table has required a vast amount of research and study of records for many years. The table of weights, racing and betting rules, outlawed horses, horses that have died during the year, and the various other data that the racegoer is at times in need of, are here at hand in the most compact and convenient form.

Altogether the Guide this year is the best typographically and statistically that the Messrs. Goodwin have ever issued, and there is not a racing man in the country but should have the volumes at hand. They will be on sale to-day at the usual places.

End of Old Charter Oak.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—The Directors of the Charter Oak Driving Park Association, at a meeting held Saturday evening decided to sell all its property at auction Saturday, April 4, and wind up its affairs. The property consists of the driving park of seventy acres, with grand stand, barns, &c., and about thirty-five acres of land adjoining.

CRESCENT SHOOTERS WON.

They Defeated the Garden City Gun Club Team.

A clay pigeon match was decided Saturday afternoon on the Crescent Athletic Club's grounds at Bay Ridge. The two contending teams, of five each, were members of the former club and of the Garden City Gun Club of Garden City, L. I. The match was for individual silver cups, and was won by the Crescent men by six birds. The scores, which were out of a possible twenty-five, were as follows: Crescent Gun Club Team—D. G. Geddes, 23; J. S. S. Remsen, 22; Grant Notman, 16; A. A. Hegeman, 16; G. C. White, Jr., 10; total, 87. Garden City Gun Club Team—N. Floyd, Jr., 21; J. R. Wood, 20; D. D. Breck, 14; N. T. Lawrence, 13; A. R. Hopkins, 13; total, 81. Referee, A. D. Lewis; scorer, H. A. Kerr.

After the match there were three handicap sweepstakes of ten birds each. D. D. Breck, with a handicap of two, won the first and third, and Grant Notman and A. A. Hegeman, each with a handicap of three, divided first money in the second event. In the evening the Garden City team was dined by the victors at the Crescent Club's city clubhouse in Brooklyn.

The Challenge Chess Cup.

English exchanges describe the Challenge Cup offered by Sir George Newnes as a trophy for the cable contest between America and Great Britain as follows: The design represents at its base Columbia with her shield and liberty cap and eagle on one side, and on the other Britannia, with trident, shield, and lion. Above these figures all the chessmen appear, the rook being the standard and the bishop the apex of the bowl, around which are clustered the pawns, with the king and queen in relief. Two armored knights on horseback are placed to the right and the left of the castle. The cup is of solid silver, and of a value of $800.

A tournament is now in progress at the British Chess Club to determine which one of the six competitors is to be included in the British team in the cable match. The players are W. Donisthorpe, Herbert Jacobs, E. O. Jones, E. M. Jackson, Dr. F. S. Smith, and H. W. Trenchard. According to latest advices, the score stands thus: E. O. Jones and E. M. Jackson, 3 each; H. W. Trenchard, 2; W. Donisthorpe and Dr. Smith, 1 each, and H. Jacobs, 0.

Walter Penn Shipley, the crack Philadelphia player, has refused to play on the American team.

A Remarkable Cricket Game.

Particulars of an extraordinary cricket match played recently in Australia have just reached this city. The game was between Burylwood and Paddington, and was responsible for the compilation of five "centuries" by the former team.

A. C. Bannerman, who was here with the last Australian team, was one of the five who exceeded the 100 mark. The score reached the enormous aggregate of 725 for five wickets, and one of these was a "retire." The score of this extraordinary match follows:

PADDINGTON.

J. Macnamara, c. Jones, b. Rogers	46
A. C. Bannermann, c. Ashdown, b. McLeod	122
A. C. Mackenzie, c. Mems, b. McLeod	155
M. A. Noble, l. b. w., b. McLeod	113
J. J. Kelly, not out	106
R. Alderson, retired	113
J. Hogan, not out	22
Extras	48
Total	725

Dr. Wurtemberg to Coach Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., March 8.—Manager Weed A. Rollens of the Football Association has secured the services of Dr. William C. Wurtemberg to coach the Dartmouth team during the coming season. Dr. Wurtemberg's effective training contributed largely to the success of last Fall, and his presence as coach for another year augurs well for a repetition of the victories of the past season.

The candidates went into training for the baseball team Monday, March 2, under the captaincy of G. H. Abbott, '96, who was catcher and captained the team last year. There are about twenty already trying, and some more will probably be added, out of whom a first and second nine will be chosen. Abbott, '96, and Drew, '99, who captained the Phillips-Andover team, will probably do the catching; Crolins, '99, and Tabor, '97, will fill the box; Davis, '96, and Nichols, '98, are trying for first base.

Britannia Again a Winner.

HYERES, March 8.—There was a strong mistral blowing to-day, which compelled the yachts taking part in the regatta to sail under shortened canvas. The Ailsa had a double reef in her mainsail, but the Britannia and Satanita were able to carry more sail, and went over the course single-reefed. The Satanita got away four and the Ailsa eight minutes ahead of the Britannia. The racers maintained their relative positions until that part of the course was reached where they had to make a beat to windward. The Satanita and Ailsa each got a different wind from the Britannia, which, at the end of the first round, was four minutes ahead of the Satanita, and sixteen minutes ahead of the Ailsa. On the second round the Satanita picked up some of her lost distance, but the Britannia won the race by thirty-five seconds.

Boston Bowlers Coming to New-York.

The bowling team of the Boston Athlete Association will visit New-York this week for the purpose of playing a number of match games. The players from Boston will arrive Thursday, and in the evening play a series of games with the Roseville Athletic Association. Friday night they will visit the New-York Athletic Club alleys to play the team representing that club. The Boston Athletes have reserved Saturday night for the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, where they will play against last season's champions of the Interclub League.

Hockey and Ice Polo.

The events scheduled for the week at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, are: To-day—Handicap one-mile race; Tuesday—Canadian hockey match between Montreals and Shamrocks of Montreal; Wednesday—Polo match, Ice Palace Polo Club vs. Passaic Polo Club; Thursday—Match race, one mile, See vs. Einstein; Friday—Trial heats, novice race; Saturday—Final, novice race.

NEWS OF THE CRICKETERS.

—The annual meeting of the New-York Cricket Association will take place to-night. Officers for the ensuing season will be elected, and a plan of campaign prepared. The second eleven section was not a distinct success last season, but, properly managed, there is no reason why this division should not be successfully carried out. The trouble last year was the failure of many clubs to keep their engagements, and it appears that a good remedy for this would be a fine, as well as forfeiting the game.

—The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, through their Secretary, W. T. G. Bristol, are in negotiation with the Australian eleven, which will play in England this season, for a series of matches in the United States in the Autumn. The Australian team will include G. H. Trott, S. E. Gregory, G. Giffen, W. Bruce, and A. Conningham, who were here before. The famous wicket keeper, J. McC. Blackham, will be missed, a recent injury to his hand having caused his permanent retirement from the cricket field.

—The athletic clubs are slowly waking to the fact that cricket adjuncts are decidedly favorable to the success and prosperity of their organizations. The New-Jersey Athletic Club was the first to recognize this, and now the cricketers form one of most important departments in the club. The St. George's Athletic Club has followed suit, and now the Crescent Athletic Club has organized a team.

—The election of field officers for the Staten Island Cricket Club resulted in the appointment of F. T. Short as Captain, A. E. Patterson Vice Captain, R. St. G. Walker Captain second eleven, and Malcolm Graham, Jr., Vice Captain second eleven. The services of Lohmann have been re-engager, and the practice wickets have been considerably improved.

—Harry Tyers, the well-known "pro.," will again act for the New-Jersey Athletic Club this season. J. Beaumont, who played for Surrey about eight years ago, has been engaged by the Crescents, but the Manhattans have not yet decided upon their man.

—The Boston Athletic Association eleven, under George Wright, the veteran baseball player and cricketer, will play here during the second week in June. The team is the strongest in New-England.

—The clubs using Central Park are making a great effort for securing better facilities this season. They have obtained 4,000 signatures to a petition to the Park Commissioners with this object in view.

—The eleven of St. Austin's School is preparing for the annual Spring matches. The school breaks up in June, and May and September are the only months in which matches can be played.

—W. Rose Wilson, better known as "Tug" Wilson, is again in New-York.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN,

Perhaps, but rheumatism need not add to the calamities to which we are more or less subject, when there is such an efficient means of counteracting the dire complaint as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the liver, bowels, or stomach are out of order, or the kidneys or nerves troublesome, the Bitters is also an efficient remedy. It prevents and remedies all malarial disorders.

MANAGER M'VICKER'S CAREER.

Success and a Name Won in the Face of Many Discouragements—A Printer's Life Unsatisfactory.

With the death Saturday of the veteran actor and manager, James H. McVicker, the American stage has lost not only one of its most picturesque characters, but a man who, starting at the bottom of the ladder, won success only by dint of very hard labor, with a courage and perseverance which could not be daunted by frequent misfortunes.

The death of his father in the same year the boy was born—his birthday was Feb. 14, 1822—left his mother and three small children with slender means of support. As soon as the future theatrical manager was old enough it was necessary for him to work to help support the family, and his opportunities for gaining an education were limited. He drifted from one mechanical occupation to another until October, 1837, when he removed to St. Louis and became an apprentice on The Republican. Three years later he became a journeyman printer. He was dissatisfied with the trade, however, and realized that the lack of early educational advantages stood in his way to advancement in other walks of life. He determined to overcome this

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND WAGES.

An Attack on One of the Arguments of the Ballot Advocates.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The women who are agitating the question of giving suffrage to women use as an argument to bring the workingwomen in sympathy with them the assertion that when women vote all women will be employed at increased wages. The fallacy of this argument is seen in the fact that so many men who are voters are idle, and also in the frequency of "strikes"; for if wages and suffrage bore any relative value there would be no men out of employment and no need of any united demand for an increase of wages or protest against their decrease.

The question to be considered carefully is whether the condition of the workingwoman will be bettered by allowing her the franchise. Very few women reason; very few are logical; sophistry takes the place of argument, and ridicule or invective are the weapons used in debate; but facts continue to be facts. Political economists assure us that wages of labor, in the sharp competition among laborers, will naturally ever gravitate toward the lowest point that will support life. It is an acknowledged fact that wages can be kept up only by keeping the demand a little beyond the supply; that is, by narrowing competition. Everywhere the wage is regulated by demand and supply; and, as women enter the field as competitors with men, the result is always that instead of wages being increased for women, they are lowered for men. The reason of this is obvious; competition is closer among women than among men, and they can support themselves on lower wages. Many girls, upon leaving school, enter into employment as a means of obtaining money for extra clothing or trinkets, and not as a means of livelihood. This is furnished them by the fathers and brothers whose places they are usurping and whose wages they are lowering. They are housed and fed; they do not have to pay for rent, fire, light, food, or ordinary clothing, and so they accept prices for labor that no man who has to provide for a family could accept. When a merchant or a manufacturer can fill all the vacant places with girls, who are not only willing but anxious to work for a low wage, will they stop to ask if they had not better employ a man at an advanced price of labor because he can vote?

The question is asked seriously by a suffragist: "Do you suppose that girls will accept the pittance they now receive in factories when they can vote?" I fail to see how the condition of things will be changed by the simple fact that so often in a year women will cast their ballots. The price of labor cannot be made a legislative matter, and if it could, it could not be enforced. I am told that there is not a factory in existence in New-York State to-day that has not a long roll of names of girls who are begging to be employed. How are these girls to regulate their pay if they can vote? Are not the unemployed men thronging our streets to-day? They can vote, and they are only too willing to be employed at any wages that may be offered.

We will, for the sake of the argument, allow an impossibility, viz., that when women vote they will, by that simple reason, have accorded them increased wages. What then? Will our manufacturers be willing to open their mills and factories, closed on account of their inability to pay the price of labor to-day, and sell their goods at a loss—will they, in Don Quixote's spirit, fling open the doors for the "woman with a ballot in her hand"? Would it be wise, when so many men are unemployed and seeking labor, when Communism, Anarchy, and sedition are rife in our midst, to throw into this seething mass the unknown quantity dubbed "woman suffrage," with all of its power for evil as well as for good?

All professions, as well as other fields of labor, are open to women without the ballot. Why do they not avail themselves of these openings? Women physicians in the State hospitals receive from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, and yet the examination advertised in January by the New-York State Civil Service Commission for women candidates failed for lack of applicants. In literature women are as well paid as men for the same quality of work. It is stated authoritatively that the largest price ever paid in this country for a manuscript was received by a woman. The magazines make no discrimination, and the same rule obtains in art. On the stage and in music there is absolute wage equality of sex. If there is any distinction, it is in favor of the woman. A fashionable dressmaker or milliner usually receives more extravagant profits than the tailor or hatter. The first woman admitted to the bar in New-York State was a teacher in the State Normal College at Albany, and she is there still, and has been there many years since receiving her diploma. She has never been heard of in court, and has evidently never tried to avail herself of the privileges of her legal profession. There have been several women physicians who have put out their shingle in Albany, and then, after a few years of unrewarded desire to be of service to women physically, have, like the Arab, folded their tents and quietly stole away.

Wages will never be a question of the ballot. Low wages will obtain as long as there is illegitimate competition; and as long as young women enter the shop or factory as a bridge to span the interval between school and marriage, so long there will be unfair competition. The workers in large proportion see this. When the protest against striking the word "male" from the Constitution was being signed in Albany, hundreds of young women employed in shops and factories came to the headquarters to sign the protest. One of them said that a suffrage petition had been handed to her, with the statement that if she could vote she would have higher wages, to which she replied: "I am now receiving more than my father does, and he votes."

It is a wise policy that dictates the holding of a known good rather than to lose it by trying to grasp an unknown and untried system that may prove to be an illusive phantom or worse.

E. S. C.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7, 1896.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and fill.l with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
Manhattan Beach. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
After enlarging to more than double its former capacity, opens—Saturday, March 14—and will hereafter remain open throughout the year.
Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

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THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and singly.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 311 WEST.—Rooms, with board; also unfurnished parlor floor; suitable dentist or light business.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

135th ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; also large rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—CLUB OR BACHELOR QUARTERS; PARlor and upper rooms; convenient principal hotels, clubs. 12 East 29th St.

7 WEST 46th ST.—Large sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen.

319 EAST 17th ST., OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished room; well heated; reasonable rent; gentlemen only.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MEETING.
In Cooper Union, this afternoon, March 9, 2:40, prayer meeting, led by Rev. W. C. Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers; 3, song service, W. S. Weeden, Miss Anna Park, cornetist; 3:30, exposition of the "Temptation of Jesus"; 4, Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn will speak on "Christianity and Other Religions; or, No Religion. Which?" Rev. W. J. Harsha will preside.

UNION EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.
Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Corner Madison Av. and 53d St.
Rev. A. C. Dixon at 8 o'clock to-night.
Subject: "The Victory of Faith."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant girl, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; year and a half city references. 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or assist with waiting or fine washing; city or country; city references. Call, Monday, 300 East 44th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; would assist with waiting if necessary; first-class reference from last employer. B. G., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl to do chamberwork or waiting in small American family; city reference. N., Box 101, 156 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing; has best city references. 235 East 38th St., McCormack's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid or parlormaid; city references; city or country. R. G., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; private family only. Call, Monday, 636 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl; private family; references. H. Duve, 165 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she highly recommends. 7 East 53d St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork alone; good references. Murphy, 615 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook for small private family; thoroughly understands her business; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city references. Call at 101 East 69th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; soups of all kinds, meats, pastry, and desserts; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. N. T., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. S., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent family cook, and plain washing; makes all kinds of soups, desserts; sober and obliging; last employer can be seen. O. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, taking entire charge of all dinner parties and luncheons; personal reference. K. M., care Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Irish girls; one as cook and good laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; do entire work of small private family; personal reference. 436 East 59th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Lady leaving suddenly for Europe wants to get a place for her cook, whom she can well recommend; for personal reference call at Mrs. Josephine Roshvelt, 4 West 57th St. 252 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English Protestant; experienced in all branches of cooking; take chef's place; full charge dinners, luncheons; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended. Osborne, 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; good city references. M., 318 West 49th St., one flight, up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands German, French, and American cooking; good laundress; four years' references; city or country. Room 8, 436 East 59th St.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman as cook; understands all branches of cooking in first-class private family; best city reference. 216 West 33d St., ring once.

COOK.—By excellent cook and caterer; German; take entire charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; best reference; state wages. L., 236 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a professional cook; German; good caterer; excellent manager; capable to take full charge; two years' reference; wages, $50. A., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; best of reference. Call, for two days, B. M. C., 669 Madison Av., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; quiet place; moderate wages; personal references. 56 West 28th St.; ring Hunt's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; references. 159 East 105th St.; ring Richmond's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in private family; good city references. 309 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; will do plain washing; or as first-class chambermaid; city references. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; city reference. 219 East 32d St., Ward's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman; city reference; in a private family. M. L., 345 West 36th St., rear.

COOK.—By a young woman, brought up in England, as good cook and laundress; best city references. 862 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; good pastry cook; good reference. Call, Monday, or address 133 West 33d St., private stable.

COOK.—By good plain family cook; assist with washing; good reference. 157 West 33d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good references; city or country. C. C., 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young English cook; kitchenmaid required; wages, $40; good reference. 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in a fine family. 241 East 78th St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; personal reference. 67 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. A., 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook. Care Mrs. Johnson, 202 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; by day or extra. A. Houser, 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a very good cook; has best reference; willing and obliging. Cook, 55, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—Best city references from present employers. 5 East 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would be pleased to recommend a very reliable young woman for any kind of day's work. 127 East 23d St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; first-class laundress; by day; cleaning, cooking; any work; reference. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like a few more customers by the day; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; makes ladies' and children's tailor-made and evening dresses; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; with Redfern, London; Worth, Paris; costumes, $7 up; evening waists, $2.50; handsome lawns, French cut, $5; home or out; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; by day; or seamstress by month; can make all styles of evening and street dresses. Miss Ryan, 917 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; wishes few more customers by day; private family; perfect cutter and fitter; $2 a day. Dressmaker, 303 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; stylish cutter and fitter; first-class work by day; $2.50. Lynch, 2,255 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes to get few more customers; to go out by day; references. 2,197 3d Av. Brown.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; engagement by the day or take work home 822 3d Av., care Lasslo.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; would like a few customers by the day or at home. 231 East 79th St.

MRS. MARSHALL WOULD LIKE ONE OR two more customers by the day; McDowell system; no refitting; lunch only; home address, 134 West 20th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young French lady as governess; can teach German and music, (piano;) willing to travel or go to the country; can give the best references. Mademoiselle, 70 4th Av., East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly recommended governess; diplomée Academy of Paris; in Christian family; French, German, and music. Call from 10 to 12, 75 West 45th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends a French nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. Chapman, 2 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German as nursery governess or companion; 19 years of age. 325 East 19th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By the widow of a physician as housekeeper or companion; understands charge of servants and is a good seamstress; highest references given. Address C. E. G., agency, 1,123 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman, North German, as housekeeper; experienced in cooking; also has been maid; city references. 3 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; competent. Call, Monday, 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated Swiss person; experienced in traveling; thoroughly understands her duties; speaks several languages fluently; best city references. E. W., care of Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German woman; competent in all her duties; understands packing, care of wardrobe, hand dressing, sewing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. Helene, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; has first-class references; good packer, traveler, hairdresser, and seamstress. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. B. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class maid and seamstress; good traveler and packer; willing and obliging; first-class references. B. M., Box 207, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; dressmaker and hairdresser; willing and obliging; city references. C. P., 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser. 822 3d Av., care of Lassio.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German, speaking French, English, for traveling in Europe or as companion for passage; best city references as capable maid; good packer and traveler. G. H., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German, to travel as maid to grown children; good sailor and packer; best references; speaks English and French. B. C., Box 172, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; age 25; willing and obliging; no objection to light chamberwork. E. B., care of Mrs. Gerbereux, 224 West 16th St.

MAID & SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; willing to help with other work. M. C., 1,594 3d Av.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children. 686 6th Av., toy store.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman; competent laundress; assist with chamberwork, or laundry work alone; in private family; city or country; good city reference. 288 3d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, trustworthy, and respectable, thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. Call, Monday, 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference; good shirt ironer. 300 West 48th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. 153 West 18th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress; in private family; wages, $23 to $25; best reference. 353 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or house cleaning; good reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress. 202 East 31st St., Mrs. Johnston.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Protestant; take care of infant; good references; country only. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children, neat sewer; good accent; elevated in her duties; in first-class American family; highest city references. Marguerite, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined American young woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; would wait on a lady; first-class city reference. 109 East 56th St., basement bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth or small children; personal references. 232 West 31st St., Room 10.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse for growing children; understands kindergarten; good sewer; excellent city reference. E. H., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for children. Appiy Monday, 10 to 1, at 5 West 50th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant; long experience; best reference. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE, &c.—By German-American girl to take care of children and help with chamberwork. Call, Monday, at 353 East 124th St.

NURSE.—American; capable of taking entire charge of infant or children. Mrs. Young, 356 West 56th St.

NURSE.—Reliable; refined; speaks German, French, and English; accustomed to travel; well recommended. M. M., 922 6th Av., confectioner's.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant nurse to young child with family going abroad; can be seen at present employer's. 155 West 72d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; can take full charge; first-class city references. 486 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class parlormaid; city references. 215 East 34th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress and lady's maid in private family. French Seamstress, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes full charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. C. C., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; understands carving, wines, salads, care glass, silver; best city personal references. 316 East 32d St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands he. business thoroughly; in private family; best city references; wages, $20. R., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best personal references. 204 East 45th St., first floor; Farley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best references. Call, Monday, at 233 West 37th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; in city. Call, Monday, N. L., 118 East 52d St., Keef's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young woman as first-class waitress; city reference. 411 West 48th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable widow to take washing home or go out by the day; can do shirts; best city references. Mrs. Campbell, 331 West 41st St., one flight, back.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; take home washing or go out by the day; first-class reference. 326 East 33d St., first bell.

Miscellaneous.

A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT woman desires to be employed a few hours daily; marketing, shopping, or any work not menial; in private family or club; very willing; first-class city reference. A. S. J., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; references from former employer; salary, $12. Exceptional, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; not afraid of hard work, long hours. Beginner, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; trained in Paris and London; understands cooking and pastry; thus, thorough maitre d'hotel, can take full charge if desired; good valet; age thirty-six; strictly respectable and faithful. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; man as butler; height 6 feet; good valet; wife as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city references. G. L., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; just arrived from France; high reference from great private family of Paris; permanent situation in private family with second man; country or city; age, 34; very tall. E. D., Box 203 Times.

BUTLER, VALET, or USEFUL MAN, OR ATtend invalid gentleman; by an Englishman; age 31; wages no object; excellent references. H. P., care Mrs. McIntosh, 843 West 143th St

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man, single handed, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years in last place; has first-class city reference. J. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET and BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a competent man; one, four, and six years' city reference; English. C. W., 212 West 53d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; speaking English, French, German; very competent; good disposition; excellent references. F. F., Box 2, 842 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended for his capability and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. J. B., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes place for her colored butler; neat, willing, obliging, sober, and honest; up to date on salads; good carver; five years' reference. A., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss Protestant; single; age 32; very willing and obliging; good city references. Henry, 17 East 54th St., (present employer's.)

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. A. B., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. A. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober, honest, industrious; good appearance; good valet; best city references. A. B., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; two years' reference; city or country; do not speak English. B., 121 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—By a Englishman as butler in private family; good city references. H. J. Newland, 212 East 63d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; thoroughly understands his duties; good references; city or country. B. C., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French man as butler in private family; willing and obliging; good reference; 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; has two and one-half and three and one-half years' city references. D. M., 337 West 35th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple as butler and cook; thoroughly experienced; good references; English. Sparkes, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks little English; good reference from Paris and last city place. Caron, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; moderate man; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER—COOK. — By experienced English couple; town or country. H. C., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By tall man; understands his business; first-class reference; good valet. M., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class references. G., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; personal reference from last employer. H. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swiss; willing and obliging; best city references. L. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Experienced; single; personal references. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—Five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Thomas, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; competent servants; good city and English references. J. O., 235 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by a Frenchman; thoroughly competent, honest, and obliging; first-class city references. G., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—French; recently arrived in this country; very good reference; city or country. Ludovic, Blette, 247 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age thirty; single handed; first-class city references; city or country. J. P., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By reliable, competent servant; first-class city references; city or country. P. J., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; in a private family; first-class city reference. B. F., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; experienced; first-class references. F. T. Jackson, 607 8th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A small family of adults to take care of a house for the Summer or longer. D. B., 87 Bedford St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Best of reference and experience; would like position in club or hotel. P., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—Would like position in a private family; can furnish best of reference from private families. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; moderate terms; strictly respectable and economical. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman; first-class city driver; sober and honest. Can be addressed care of late employer, L. E. Lefferts, 101 East 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; single; age, 33; fifteen years' experience; city or country; Speaks French and English; reference. Julien, 99 Christopher St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; thoroughly experienced in caring for first-class horses, carriages, harness; stylish and careful driver; good references. E. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; ten years' reference, New-York, Brooklyn; understands care of horses, carriages; country preferred. J. F., Burness harness store, 144 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Understands the business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Johanson, 157 East 27th St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; five years' best reference. 330 East 53d St., top floor, east.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no incumbrance; best of reference from present employer. J. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—English; a first-class man; left on account of family going to Europe. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young man, twenty-two, as coachman or groom in country; two years' reference from last place. 211 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Will be found a first-class man in every way; city or country; excellent references; last employer can be seen. 122 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. Orr, 33 West 11th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no children; best city references; no objection to country; last employer can be seen. M. M., 589 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by single young man; refers to present employer at 605 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; careful and experienced city driver; strictly temperate; very handy about house; seven years' references; present employer, who is going abroad, can be seen personally. Peterson, 211 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. James, 150 East 31st St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands horses, carriages; careful driver; can take entire charge of gentleman's country place; can raise all sorts of new flower beds; is a good vegetable gardener; first-class reference. Cherry, 312 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A family giving up horses owing to a death wishes to secure a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified in every respect; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 26 East 36th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; a family giving up horses wishes a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; expert horseman, driver; stylish appearance; unexceptionable recommendations; prominent metropolitan families (accessible;) temperate, obliging; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; eight years' reference as sober, honest, and thoroughly competent; careful city driver. Present employer, 161 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—With seven years' very best reference, written and personal, as a first-class driver; willing and obliging; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses. 4 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last employer can be seen. J. D., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; stylish, skillful driver; several years' unsurpassed references; prominent city families; sober, cleanly, honest. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish driver; skilful horseman; several years' unsurpassed recommendations; prominent city family; temperate, honest, faithful; moderate expectations. Economical, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a useful man; married; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; knows both cities; five years' references from last place, Henry, care of Mr. J. E. Brown, 23 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; reliable; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; not afraid of work; city or country; willing, obliging; written and personal references. Coachman, 165 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate, obliging, and polite; several years' city references from prominent families; city or country. Murray, 108 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for his man as coachman in the country, whom he will highly recommend as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. 685 Madison Av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; good appearance; 5 feet 9 inches; understands horses, harness thoroughly; four years' in last place; strictly sober; willing and obliging. Devereux, 218 West 33d St.

COACHMAN—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; understands everything in gentleman's establishment; stylish driver; five years' personal reference; no objections to country. Coachman, 139 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; several years' unquestionable references from accessible families; thoroughly competent in all branches; obliging, temperate, skillful; stylish driver. Respectful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; single; unexceptionable references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety; city or country; latter preferred. Coachman, present employer's, 272 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands horses, harness, carriages; city or country; five years' best reference; last employer can be seen. B., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a strong young man, lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; wages moderate. P. S., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN—English; single; thoroughly experienced; city or country; strictly temperate; first-class references. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; has lived with him eight years; best personal reference from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—City or country; strictly temperate, honest, willing, and obliging; has five years' best reference; last employer can be seen. M. F.,

TO NAME FATIMA'S BABY

Secretary Leary to Christen the Hippopotamus.

ANOTHER OSTRICH DIES AT THE ZOO

Consumption Caused Its Death, Also—Better Quarters Needed for the Hippopotami and Deer.

Fatima and her baby appeared to enjoy life in their tank at the Central Park Menagerie yesterday. It was announced that the new-comer is a female, and not a male, as at first supposed.

It will be the privilege of Secretary William Leary of the Park Department to name the baby hippopotamus. The name will be selected to-day, and it is expected that he will decide upon a designation that Scheherezade would have approved of, or on a popular name neither Oriental nor classical.

The young river horse has changed since its birth. It is yet of a delicate salmon hue, but, while it has every appearance of vitality and health, it has become what Director Smith calls "lanky." It was not certainly as plump yesterday as it was Friday night, while it was active. It was as "cute" as may be imagined in its diving and floating fashions, as it disappeared like a flash, and when it came to the surface again it twiddled its ears like the adult members of the herd, and emitted a falsetto trump, to which its mother invariably responded in deep guttural. This is evidence that mother and child understand each other perfectly.

While the little one's chubbiness has disappeared, it appears to have gained in weight, and its bright eyes and quick ways certify to its well-being. Still, no one has seen the baby taking natural sustenance. This may be because such meals are enjoyed under water. It is predicted that before the end of this week the juvenile pachyderm will be mousing about the provender supplied to the mother and able to munch tid-bits.

There was a fatality at the menagerie yesterday, another of Barnum & Bailey's California ostriches dying in the herd's pen. The bird at 2 P. M. appeared to be well. An hour later it seemed to be stricken with languor. It could hardly stand, and its wings and head drooped. Its mates apeared to be much concerned about its plight.

Suddenly it reeled over and struggled wildly and agonizingly for a few seconds, so that its fellows were in peril from its legs and wings, and then died in a spasm. It its last struggle it wounded its head severely.

Death was no doubt due to tuberculosis, which carried off one of the ostriches last week. When the result of the autopsy on this bird became known the fate of the others was, in the opinion of the experts in the menagerie, indicated. Opinion and advice is to be sought from high authority, as the presence of such large birds suffering from consumption in a place frequented by thousands of human beings every week may be considered a grave menace, and as such compel the action of the sanitary authorities.

The ostriches came to the menagerie Nov. 17 last. There were eight of them, and six survive. They could not receive better attention. They have very comfortable quarters in the byrehouses.

The menagerie was visited yesterday by 20,000 persons, many of whom went to the Park to gratify a sentimental yearning for a vernal outing. But Central Park was not inviting, although but a couple of days of clement weather and sunshine would make the swelling buds of trees and shrubs burst into tender leaf.

Here and there the lawns gave promise of verdancy, but the general aspect was one of dull gray and brown and Winter wear and wind ravage. Nearly everywhere the ground was strewn with broken twigs, branches, or limbs, not all of them dead or decayed. The best tale of Winter over was told where the honeysuckle vines, tangled or in their sheltered recesses, wore swelling and leafy green shoots of cheery presage.

So the Mecca of the visitors was the Arsenal. While there were few novelties, the old attractions were amply entertaining and instructive. Nearly all tried to enter the building for the carnivora, but few succeeded, because at all times it was crowded and those who were within were loath to leave, although Fatima and her calf were hidden by canvas. Still the grandparents of the little one were on view and interesting in the absence of the greater attractions in hippopotami.

The byrehouse, with its gentle, mild-eyed deer, antelope, and other mammals, was constantly thronged, and it was but a step from there to the elephant house.

There "Smiles," the rhinoceros, and the elephants, Tom and Duchess, were the delight of old and young. To deal fairly with those who clamored for admission, the guardians had at intervals to request those who would not be sated to "move on and give the others a chance."

"Smiles" was once condemned as hopelessly ill and incurably marred as to its coat of mail, but treatment, both heroic and humane, was resorted to, including lubrication with train oil and hose baths, and today she is the sleekest and most ravenous quadruped in the Zoo. Duchess is amiable and graceful, and Tom sets the youngsters wild with delight, whether he be "weaving" or performing tricks. His repertory includes waltzing, standing on his hind legs an indefinite time, bell-ringing, the use of a fan, drinking from a bottle, and saluting.

Hard by, the prairie dog inclosure attracted many, in spite of the chilly breeze, for now and then the chubby little burrowers would venture out on their mounds, eat a bit, sitting on their haunches, vent their alarm, shriek, and dive back to quarters. They have, the keepers said, not omitted to take their "constitutionals" any day this Winter.

A collection of great interest and promise is the pheasants, which are in the care of Keeper Snyder, and as precious in his estimation as his fox terrier Belle, who keeps their houses clear of rats and other "varmint." With a fair share of good fortune, the menagerie will own this Fall a very large collection of many species of these showy, beautiful birds.

Of golden pheasants there are five pairs; silver, three pairs; Lady Amhersts, three pairs, and Reeves, English ring neck, and Japanese, one pair each. The birds are mating, and the hens will soon furnish eggs. Preparations for sittings are completed. There will be an ample supply of dainty bantam foster-mothers and the old, white, clumsy-footed nondescript, who was so careful and dainty last year that she did not break a pheasant egg or harm a chicken.

The water fowl wintered satisfactorily at the Ladies' Pond, where they are penned. Their liberation on the lakes when they breed will depend on the disappearance of the ice. This will be at the end of the month. There are thirteen swans of several species, snow, Canada, Chinese, and common geese, and no end of ducks of many breeds, as large broods of them were raised last year.

The eyesore of the Park as regards the fauna are the deer. Attention to their condition was called by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last year. In Summer time they are unhappy in a very Sahara of dust, amid the most tantalizing surroundings of grass and foliage. They were huddled disconsolately in mire inches deep yesterday. The bucks are about to shed their horns, and the does will run with fawns in a couple of weeks.

The paddocks have one-tenth of the area they should have. Their location on a flat is responsible for many evils, as, were a hillside paddock, there would be at least drainage and a temptation to get exercise. It would be better if the animals were away from the neighborhood of the menagerie, as the crowds going there either annoy the deer or throw unwholesome food into the inclosures.

"Of the many crying needs of the menagerie," said Director Smith, "the chief is a proper place for the hippopotami. In Winter they are crowded into the 'cat' house. They should not be there. They require a permanent house to themselves, isolated, with proper tanks, and so constructed as to make Summer or Winter quarters at will. Such a house could be had for less than $10,000. In Summer, with the outside tank, we can get along, but there are days even then when the animals should have some shelter.

"Next in importance is the question of the deer. They should not be where they are. There should be some shifting arrangement for the paddock, and the range should be larger, with some hill in it. There should also be water for bathing, for deer like to bathe in hot weather. I would like to see ground set apart for the deer, so that the paddock could be changed every year. If the paddock last abandoned did not recover in turf, &c., in a year, I would have a system of changing so that the paddock would lie fallow two years.

"I suppose there is some hesitation about spending money because of the plans for the Zoological Garden beyond the Harlem. But this is the outing ground of the poor people. Five cents is much for some. Many walk here from Harlem and down town, and go back on foot. Take a workingman, with four or five children. He would hesitate about the expense of a trip to Bronx Park with them.

"Very well for those who can afford it, but I contend that the visitors here will be as a hundred to one for Bronx Park. I say, by all means have the Zoological Garden for those who can afford the expense of getting there. Do not, however, deprive poor folk of their enjoyment near home."

A KOMMERS AT LIEDERKRANZ.

Much Merrymaking by the Club Members —William Steinway Conducts a "Salamander."

The members of the Liederkranz enjoyed themselves at a Kommers Saturday night, such as only this club can arrange.

The upper hall of the clubhouse was crowded with the members, and from the first to the final number the pleasure of the assemblage was demonstrated by abundant plaudits. The programme consisted of twenty-five numbers of great and amusing variety.

The large male chorus of the club was heard in several new and excellent compositions, and the following soloists and specialists contributed their share to the evening's merriment: Albert Thies, tenor; Will Payne, humorist; Paul Lange, tenor; Hans Seitz, baritone; Hermann Trost, basso, and Bunth and Rudd, pantomimists.

The Kommers choruses, which were sung by all present, were written by some of the talented members of the club, and were handed around on printed slips just before they were sung. The humorous passages frequently interfered with the ensemble singing, as the singers would make pauses for laughter, but their jollity found much favor, and most of them were repeated.

One of the most hilarious features was a "Salamander," conducted by that pioneer of fun-makers, William Steinway. He directed the proceedings with the President's gavel, and the nuances produced were of a most charming order. Mr. Steinway offered the hearty "Salamander" for the prosperity of the projected European tour of the club, for the continued prosperity of the Liederkranz, and to the women. He was heartily indorsed by the entire party, and at the close of his remarks the merriment was general and boundless.

The affair was a triumph in this peculiarly German style of amusement.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The marriage of Miss Helen Steele of Washington to Edward Gwynne of New-York, a nephew of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is announced to take place in Washington at noon on Thursday, March 26.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have cards out for a dinner Wednesday evening at their residence, 372 Fifth Avenue. Following the dinner there will be a musicale.

—One of the important events set for this afternoon is a musicale tea to be given by Miss Lillie P. Berg in one of the studios in Carnegie Hall.

—Mr. and Mrs. James L. White and family of East Sixty-ninth Street will leave town to-day for Florida, where they will remain until late in April. Later they will go abroad to spend the summer in traveling through Europe. The marriage of Miss Ethel White to Charles J. Parisons of New-York will take place early in June.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson and the Misses Johnson will sail for Europe the middle of next month. They will spend a month in London, and later will go to Paris, where they will remain until the latter part of May.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marion Downing, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Downing of New-York, to George H. Farnsworth of Boston. The wedding will take place early in the Summer at the country place of the Downings at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bond and the Misses Bond of Beacon Street, Boston, arrived in town Saturday, and will spend a fortnight here as the guests of Mrs. Bond's mother, Mrs. J. H. Wood of East Seventy-fifth Street. The Bonds will sail for Europe late this month, and will spend the Summer in traveling about the Continent.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lucy Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dayton Martin of Buffalo, to Henry F. Barnes of New-York. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget are spending this month at Cannes.

—The next meeting of the Amusement Club takes place on Thursday evening of this week at the residence of Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, 34 Gramercy Park.

—Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett and twelve guests occupied two lower proscenium boxes at the Empire Theatre, which for the occasion were turned into one large box by the removal of the partitions, last Thursday night. After the play the company adjourned to Sherry's, where supper was served in the pink suite of rooms. The floral decorations by Fleischmann were elegant. They consisted of La France roses and favors of Leghorn hats, decorated with violets and roses, for each lady. Among the company were Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs, Miss Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. P. F. Collier, Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, Mr. George Trimble Davidson and Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis.

PATRIARCH.

Each Wants to be Second Lieutenant.

William H. Aschoff of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was a candidate for Second Lieutenant of the company when a vacancy occurred recently. Sergt. James Lynch was also a candidate.

Aschoff retired from the race and Lynch was elected, and now Aschoff intends to make trouble. He claims that the reason he retired was because the Nominating Committee informed him that it was against the rules to elect as an officer a man engaged in the liquor business. He says Lynch is also in the liquor business. Lynch says he is only a bookkeeper for a wine merchant, and is therefore eligible.

Aschoff wrote a letter of protest to the Adjutant General, but it never got further than the brigade headquarters, and was then returned to the Captain of the company. Sergt. Lynch has appeared before the examining board, but has failed to pass. He will get another trial to-night.

Funeral of Gen. J. B. Woodward.

Funeral services over the body of Gen. John B. Woodward will take place from the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church will officiate.

A private service will be held at the home, 259 Henry Street, at 2 o'clock, when none but the relatives of the family will be present.

At the church, delegations from the various organizations to which Gen. Woodward belonged will be present, and there will be delegations from the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association, the Twenty-third Regiment, and the Second Brigade staff.

There will be no pall bearers, as Gen. Woodward's wish was that there be no display. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

RABBIS IN CONVENTION

Jewish Theological Seminary Association Meets.

ITS FIFTH BIENNIAL SESSION

President Blumenthal Suggests Improvements—Delegations from Various Cities in Attendance.

The fifth biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was held yesterday in the seminary at 736 Lexington Avenue. Delegates were present from congregations and auxiliary societies in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Syracuse, Washington, and Pittsburg.

After the morning session was opened by prayer by Rabbi Joseph Hertz of Syracuse, the first graduate of the seminary, and an address of welcome had been made by President Joseph Blumenthal of the association, the following officers were chosen for the convention: Chairman—Jacob Finger of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Newman Cowen of New-York and J. A. Friedenwald of Baltimore; Secretaries—Mary Cowen of Philadelphia and Max Cowen of New-York.

In his biennial report, President Blumenthal said:

Another two years have gone by and the officers whom you have intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the Jewish Theological Seminary are called upon to add another chapter to the history of the institution so dear to all of us, and about which cluster so many fond hopes for the future welfare of our ancestral faith. In presenting my fifth biennial report I am animated by diverse feelings as I contemplate the facts in our past two years' record that are of an inspiring and gratifying character, and the other facts that will require from you the most earnest, thoughtful, and effective consideration.

Long and eagerly the first fruition of the activity, zeal, and sacrifice which have gone into building up the seminary were looked forward to by those who had its interests at heart, and at last they were enabled to witness it, by the graduation of Joseph H. Hertz as rabbi, and David Wittenberg and Henry Speaker as teachers, June 14, 1894.

On the Friday following a delegation from New-York, representing the Faculty and Trustees of the seminary, escorted Mr. Hertz to Syracuse, N. Y., where he had been called to officiate as rabbi of the congregation Adath Jeshurun, to participate in the ordination exercises that had been arranged. On the Friday evening Dr. Drachman delivered a sermon. On the Sabbath morning the ordination sermon was delivered by Dr. H. P. Mendes. A public meeting in the interest of the seminary was held in a large hall in Syracuse on Sunday afternoon, and was well attended by coreligionists, some of whom were members of other congregations. The result of the enthusiasm evoked was the formation of an auxiliary society after the pattern of the Philadelphia branch, which has been so beneficial to our welfare.

The visit to Syracuse was auspicious in its consequences, and was followed some time afterward by another to Baltimore by Dr. H. P. Mendes in behalf of the Advisory Board of Ministers, and Dr. S. Solis Cohen and the President of the Board of Trustees; a similar public meeting was held, and again the result was achieved of organizing an auxiliary society. Our coreligionists in Baltimore had evinced a strong interest in the work of the seminary ever since the foundation of the institution, thanks to the zeal and energy of Dr. A. Friedenwald, the Vice President of our association. But it was gratifying to have this interest solidified and made more effectual by reasons of organization so as to widen the sphere of our support in that city.

In September of last year, satisfactory examinations having been passed, diplomas were awarded to David H. Wittenberg and Henry M. Speaker as rabbis, and to Emil Friedman as chazan and teacher. Mr. Friedman has for some time officiated as chazan of the congregation Adath Israel in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in this city. Mr. Speaker, who has for a long nurber of years been and still is engaged as a preceptor in the seminary, has recently secured a position as Jewish minister to visit the prison at Sing Sing, in this State.

Mr. Wittenberg shortly prior to his graduation was elected to the position of rabbi of the congregation Beth-El, in Buffalo, N. Y. The same programme as at Syracuse was followed, and without repeating the record in full, it is well to dwell upon the fact that here again a public meeting was held, public interest in the seminary aroused, and an auxiliary society formed with most gratifying results.

As to the prosecution of the work in the seminary, a detached report of the studies pursued will be made, as usual, by the honored President of the Faculty, who still maintains, despite the weight of years and the active discharge of his ministerial duties, the same fervent, self-sacrificing devotion to the affairs of the institution. Reference may here be properly made to the continuation of the Sabbath afternoon services in the synagogue, which have regularly afforded opportunity to the students to practice in chazanoth and preaching, besides the classroom instruction in both branches. The Literary Society, formed by the students of the higher classes, has become an important feature of the scholastic work of the seminary, and is in many ways to be commended and encouraged.

A happy and efficient addition to our administrative facilities was the formation of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society in this city, whose vocation it has been to devote itself to the supervision of the household affairs of the institution, the benefit of which will be understood when it is considered that it has now eleven resident students. The society also manifested its interest and enterprise by arranging a concert for the benefit of our Poor Students' Fund, which was acceptably enriched by the effort to the extent of about $600.

The Morais Library of the seminary has become recognized among scholars here as a splendid working library in the department of Hebrew literature. It has been systematized in shelf, and has been completely catalogued by means of a card catalogue with ample cross references. The liberal offer of our esteemed Trustee, Mr. Moses, and his brother, Mr. Max Ottinger, to found a Nathan Ottinger Alcove in memory of their lamented father, has been held in reserve for a worthy opportunity to secure a special collection in some particular branch of Hebrew literature, that would supplement our present collection.

It is again my pleasant duty to refer to the continued interest manifested by the Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, in his generous gift to the seminary during the last year of $500, for which our grateful thanks are tendered him.

The association has also been the recipient of a legacy, bequeathed by Jonas Friedenwald, the venerable father of our Vice President, Dr. A. Friedenwald, of $700, as a permanent fund which has been augmented by the liberal donation of $1,000 by the Congregation Shearith Israel of this city, for a like use and purpose. In addition to this, and to their usual and regular annual contribution the same congregation has given us $500 as a donation for the current expenses of our seminary.

I take pleasure in again thanking the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes and the Rev. Dr. M. Maisner, who have continued their voluntary tuition in the seminary, and in stating that the Board of Trustees has elected the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of this city, and the Rev. H. Illowizi of Philadelphia as members of the Advisory Board of Ministers.

Recognizing the need of a more thorough and intelligent supervision of the educational branches of the seminary than can be given to it by the uncertain and hurried visits of our Trustees, who have neither the time nor training for such work, the Board of Trustees has passed a resolution asking this convention officially to authorize and request the Advisory Board of Ministers to appoint such of its members who are resident here to supervise and direct the proper enforcement of the course of studies, the attendance of instructors and students, and all matters relating to the educational branches of the seminary, and to report to the Board of Trustees, whenever it may deem it necessary, as to any matters relating to these subjects, together with such recommendations to it as may be just and proper.

That which concerns us most, however, is the immediate need for a resident Dean, who under the direction of the President of the Faculty shall guide, supervise, and regulate the detail work of instruction in all branches; whose sole occupation it shall be to devote himself to the interests of the institution and to the welfare of its pupils. There are many details of tuition, training, administration of personal influence and discipline that cannot be, or at least are not, attended to at present, even with the best of intentions. Such an official is an imperative necessity. To find the one thoroughly adapted to the position will be no easy task. The essential qualifications are many and rare in combination.

Another emergency has arisen, which, if anything, is more urgent and more important than either of these that have been mentioned. We are in such a position as to require an income of at least $3,000 annually in addition to that which we enjoy. Such an institution as ours dare not stagnate and be allowed to run into slipshod ruts that would soon drag it into the degeneracy of a Chadar. We need the thrilling energy that will give it the aspiring character of a modern university. The antecedents of many of our pupils compel us to guard continually against this tendency. We need the most exacting discipline and the most rigorous methods.

This convention will not have fulfilled its duty if, at the conclusion of its labors, it shall have failed to devise plans, practical working plans, to provide the Board of Trustees with the necessary means for efficiently developing the possibilities of the institution, and for supplying the need that has been pointed out. If all else were ignored and this accomplished, those who have the interests of the seminary at heart would cordially congratulate the delegates upon this achievement. There are here practical, sensible men of affairs who are capable of grappling with this problem. May God give them wisdom and understanding that they may solve it well and promptly.

The Board of Trustees reported the following statement of the finances for the past two years:

Received from all sources	14,756.97
Total	$17,514.23
Expenditures	14,408.22
Balance on hand	$3,516.82

The Trustees, however, said that during the last year they had been forced to borrow $2,500, and that when this was paid there would be a balance in the treasury of but $16.22.

The Rev. Dr. S. Morais, President of the Faculty, reported that there were twenty-three accepted resident students and twelve students on probation. He said that the course of instruction lasted for nine years, and that the first graduates were turned out last year, when four students were ordained as full-fledged rabbis.

At the afternoon session the following Trustees were elected to serve for six years to fill vacancies occasioned by expired terms: Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; E. R. Rothschild, Philadelphia; Newman Cowen, D. P. Hayes, Napoleon Levy, F. M. Roeder, and A. R. Altmeyer.

The committee to which the report of the President had been referred recommended that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to be announced at a later date, which should be authorized to look for a man suitable for resident Dean of the seminary. This recommendation was adopted.

Rabbi Grossman of Philadelphia offered a resolution to the effect that the Sabbath of the Chanukah feast be set aside for the purpose of holding services annually to excite interest in the seminary in every synagogue in the country. The resolution was adopted.

The delegates present were:

Philadelphia, Penn.—The Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossman, the Rev. Dr. H. Illowizi, Jacob Singer, Charles Hoffman, Ephraim Lederer, S. M. Hyneman, Miss Mary M. Cohen, A. W. Krieger, Charles J. Cohen, Morris J. Asch, B. F. Teller, William Gerstle, and Henry Wohlgemuth.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. A. Friedenwald and the Rev. J. D. Marmor.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Rev. David H. Wittenberg.

New-York City.—The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Newman Cowen, Joseph Blumenthal, L. Napoleon Levy, J. Edgar Phillips, Henry Belaise, Louis Hyman, David De Meza, A. R. Altmayer, Louis Ash, Samuel B. Hamburger, J. H. Krone, Barnet Sturman, Daniel P. Hays, Isidore Stern, and Jonas Weil.

The convention ended its labors at 6 o'clock P. M., after which it adjourned to reconvene in March, 1898, in Philadelphia.

A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

Friends of Judge Caldwell of Arkansas Think He May Be the Free-Silver Candidate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—Friends of Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the Eighth Judicial District, a resident of this State, profess to consider it probable that he may be a candidate for the Presidency this year. He is a free-silver man who has attracted considerable attention to himself by his advocacy of free coinage. In a letter which he wrote a short time ago he expressed his financial views as follows:

"The country is about entering upon another struggle for the protection of the rights and the promotion of the interests of the laborer and the producer, which is, in my judgment, of even more moment than the first. I have been surprised that the issue has been so long delayed. The fight for free silver ought to have

Judge Henry C. Caldwell.
May Be the Free-Silver Candidate for President.

been forced years ago on the line of absolute and unqualified free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to England or any other foreign power.

If we are not capable and able to establish and maintain our own financial policy we ought to haul down "Old Glory," which you fought so gallantly to uphold, and turn the Government over to Queen Victoria, or ask Canada to annex us.

The President has thrown down the gauge of battle. I trust the silver men in all parties and everywhere will take it up. I am happy in the belief that platforms which mean anything or nothing on the silver question will in the future go for nothing with the members of all parties. The people have been deluded and driven until their eyes are open.

These words of Judge Caldwell have caused considerable speculation. It is predicted by some persons who have read the Judge's letter that he will be nominated by the Populists to be their Presidential candidate. His close friends scoff at this prediction. They say the Judge would not consent to head the Populists' ticket. What they have in prospect for him is the nomination by a free-silver party, which they believe will be an outcome of the financial situations in the two leading parties.

They consider it possible that the silver question may cause a split in the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and agree that, in that event, the silver Democrats would consider Judge Caldwell an exceptionally strong man to head their Presidential ticket.

Judge Caldwell is in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Marshall, West Va., but spent most of his youth in Iowa, whither his parents moved in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and four years later was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county. He served two terms in the Iowa Legislature. He was commissioned in 1861 Major of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and was Colonel of the same regiment, when, in 1864, he was appointed Judge of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. He has held his place on the bench ever since, and has earned a good reputation as a Judge.

He is still a Republican, but he is a good deal more attached to the free-coinage idea than he is to any alleged principle of his party, and if the free-silver Democrats should bolt the Chicago Convention, and ask him to be their Presidential candidate, he would consent, if the understanding should be that he would be the standard-bearer of a one-idea party. His friends say he would be a very strong candidate, inasmuch as his candidacy would appeal to all Republicans, Populists, and Democrats who believe, as he believes, that the silver question is the great question of the day.

REMOVAL QUESTION AT UNION.

The Local Alumni Taking Action—The Inter-Society Debate.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 8.—The people of Schenectady are beginning to realize that something must be done to counteract the agitation in favor of removing Union College to Albany. The Board of Trade has taken the matter in hand, and has appointed a committee of five to consult with the local Alumni. A circular letter will be prepared and sent to each alumnus, requesting him to inform the committee of his sentiments, whether favorable, opposed, or neutral. A public meeting to protest against removal will probably be held in the near future.

Saturday and Monday are given up largely to the regular examinations for removal of conditions.

Four senior chapel orations were delivered Friday morning as follows: "Monroe Doctrine," Howard Mallory; "Earnestness the True Requisite of Greatness," Zedekiah Myers; "America and Immigration," George J. Dann; "The Mission of the State," Roscoe Guernsey.

The Philomathean and Adelphic Societies have chosen their teams for the Wallace Foote intersociety debate, and the successful competitors are already hard at work. The teams are: Philomathean—William H. Hall, '96; George Young, '96; George Holcombe, '98; alternate, William Reed, '98. Adelphic—Zedekiah Myers, '96; Roscoe Guernsey, '96; H. C. Allen, '98.

The freshmen have just purchased their class canes from a local dealer. They are of Congo wood, with "U., '99," on the handles.

The troubles of the musical association concerning the tenors from Albany who refused to sing have been ended by the substitution of three others. A short trip has been arranged, giving concerts at Johnstown, March 20, and at Gloversville, March 21, where an afternoon tea and reception by the alumni will be tendered the clubs. Manager Clowe is negotiating for concerts early next term at Saratoga, Albany, Glens Falls, and this city. The clubs are much better than ever before, and a successful season is expected.

Accused of Robbing the Mails.

FAR ROCKAWAY, March 8.—Joseph Kelly, Assistant Postmaster of this place, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails, and held to appear before the Queens County Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

CLUBS AND COLLEGES.

The refusal of the University Council to permit women to take a degree at Cambridge and Oxford, by the discouraging vote of 215 to 140, was against many strong memorials sent to it urging an opposite decision. One of these was signed by the Duke of Argyll, Sir W. Broadbent, Mr. Chamberlain, the Marquis of Dufferin, Mr. Haldane, the Bishops of Hereford, London, Liverpool, and Wakefield; the Deans of Durham and Ripon, Dr. Martineau, Sir James Paget, Lord Ripon, and other strong and widely representative names. Another petition was signed by 180 head mistresses of endowed and proprietary schools in Great Britain. A third was presented by past and present students of Girton and Newham Colleges. It bore nearly 1,200 signatures, more than 350 of which were those of members of the teaching professions. All this weight of influence was futile, however, and, though the absurdly unjust discrimination must in time be swept away, for the present the women students, no matter how brilliantly they finish the course, must be content to know this without receiving the official indorsemen of the universities. B. A., however, goes freely to men on every side, many of whom barely scrape through their examinations.

Miss Grace Carew Sheldon of Buffalo, who was the pioneer American woman representative last August at the International Press Convention, a delegate from the Scribblers' Club of Buffalo, sailed recently on another important trip. She is en route at this moment to Trinidad and intermediate islands, and in the interest of her newspaper work will go up the Orinoco and see something of Venezuela before her return.

Candle extinguishing is not, it seems, the prerogative of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club, as recently referred to. The Hull House Women's Club of Chicago had four candles in its birthday cake the other evening, when it was having its anniversary party. Each was blown out in turn by an ex-President, the ceremony being preceded by a brief account of the history of the club under her year's administration. The club keeps the old-fashioned idea of a birthday cake because it does not believe there is any such thing as the new woman, though the organization is a most modern and spirited one.

That charming club and newspaper woman, Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill of Boston, and almost as well known in New-York, was the recipient last week of a very handsome reception and tea at the hands of some of her Boston friends. The occasion was in the nature of a farewell to Mrs. Merrill on her resignation of the office of the President of the Clubhouse Corporation, in which organization the energy and devotion of her long club life has crystallized. Now that her faithful and efficient work is about to be crowned with success, she leaves it in the hands of others and turns to a well-earned rest. Mrs. Merrill is often a guest of the New-York Wheaton Club.

The renovation of Independence Hall is very much interesting the patriotic societies in Philadelphia, particularly those whose council rooms are located in the historic building. The Colonial Dames have taken the initiative in the work of restoration, and last week gave a reception in their rooms, which are in the old Senate Chamber. These apartments, restored to the appearance which they presented at the time of Washington's second inauguration, were filled with a representative company. Addresses were made by Mrs. Gillespie, the President of the Dames; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and others. The coloring of the walls and ceiling is Colonial yellow; the floor is of polished oak. The platform in the bay window in one end has been restored, and it is surrounded by a railing which is the counterpart of the original one. This was made possible curiously. On tearing up the old floor to lay a new one, a workman discovered a newel post and a railing post, from which the original designs were obtained. The invitations for this very important event read as follows:

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
of the
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
requests the honor of the presence of

in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall, on Wednesday evening, March the fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, at eight o'clock precisely, to commemorate the inauguration there of GEORGE WASHINGTON, as President of the United States, and to celebrate the occasion of the First occupancy by the Society of the Senate Chamber.

The Chicago Woman's Medical Club draws its membership from the 250 women physicians and surgeons residing in the city. Its President is Dr. Gertrude Gail Wellington, a graduate from the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary. Although the club is still a young one, it has accomplished much good work in municipal reform. It has persuaded the City Council to build a hospital for smallpox patients, concerned itself over the disposition of garbage and the inspection of milk, and still had time to work energetically at its pet scheme—that of the establishment of a free hospital, where both men and women can receive a practical education in medicine.

Athletics at Bryn Mawr will be much encouraged when the fine new athletic field, which it is promised shall be ready in the Autumn, is opened. The site of the field was selected by Frederick Law Olmsted, who spent a day at Bryn Mawr for the purpose, and it will cost $2,300.

The Committee on Economics of the Brooklyn Woman's Club invites clubwomen in that city to a meeting to be held in the Young Women's Christian Association Building on Wednesday afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock, to form a Consumers' League in Brooklyn similar to those already in existence elsewhere. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, recently President of the New-York Consumers' Club, lately addressed the club on the matter, and this announced meeting is the outcome of the interest aroused at that time.

No events at Wellesley are anticipated more eagerly or enjoyed more thoroughly than the plays given by the Shakespeare Society, especially as this is the only association in the college which gives dramatic representations. Last Saturday evening, Feb. 29, "Colombe's Birthday" was very artistically and successfully presented by the society. The great success of the play was largely due to the star, Miss Virginia Sherwood, who seemed particularly well fitted for the rôle of the beautiful and brilliant Duchess of Ravestein, and who excited unlimited admiration by her appearance, as well as by her presentation of the part. Miss Emerson, the President of the society, scored a great success as Valence, and Miss Patterson's fine rendering of Prince Berthold was especially well received. The society had hitherto confined itself entirely to presentation of plays by the poet whose name it bears, and whom it especially aims to study, but the enthusiastic reception given to "Colombe" may lead to a revival of Browning's dramas by the society.

Ridley's Fashion Magazine Just Out.

Edward Ridley & Sons, 309 to 321 Grand Street, have just issued a fashion magazine, "Spring and Summer Millinery," which is sent free to out-of-town shoppers on receipt of name and address. The magazine contains ninety-eight pages, and is profusely illustrated, showing the latest fashions in ladies' suits, capes, waists, millinery, straw goods, hats, laces, hosiery, and gloves. It also contains a display of up-to-date bicycle goods and housefurnishing materials.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TO GIVE A DASH OF QUAINTNESS

TO THE COUNTRY HOUSE INTERIOR, WHY NOT HAVE A JAPANESE ROOM OR TWO? THE WALLS MAY BE COVERED WITH COARSE MATTING, OR LEFT BARE AND STAINED. THE CEILING MAY BE MADE DELIGHTFUL WITH A NETWORK COVERING OF BAMBOO, THROUGH WHICH GREEN VINES AGAINST A SKY-BLUE GROUND MAY BE SEEN, OR TREATED SIMPLY WITH A TRACERY OF ZIGZAG LINES IN GOLD. A FRIEZE OF JAPANESQUE BOUGHS IN FULL BLOOM IS CHARMING WITH EITHER TREATMENT.

WE CAN MAKE THE ROOM JUST AS SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE AS YOU LIKE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

The problem—"How to dress my boy well yet economically."

If your solution is buying where price is the first consideration, quality secondary, we'll agree to clothe your boy better at a less yearly expense than it costs you now.

Can you afford not to make the trial?

A GOOD TIME TO MAKE IT, IS WHEN YOUR BOY WANTS SPRING CLOTHING—YOU CAN FIND IT NOW.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Principal Peterson of McGill University, Montreal, has accepted an invitation to address the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New-York at the Waldorf on Friday, March 13. The subject of the address will be "The Unity of English-Speaking Peoples." Charles F. MacLean, President of the Alumni, will preside. Dr. Peterson is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and has recently been appointed to the Principalship of McGill, and this will be his first appearance in the United States. Although still in his thirties, he has achieved a wide reputation as an educationist.

—The third of the series of lectures being given before the Department of Philology of the Brooklyn Institute, will be delivered at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Tuesday afternoon by Prof. Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University of the City of New-York. The course treats of the development of fiction, the subject of this lecture being "The Historical in Fiction: Scott, Dumas, Bulwer, Thackeray."

—John C. Jones, a compositor, of 175 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, while under the influence of liquor, walked into an open elevator shaft on the fifth floor of a printing office at 58 Centre Street, yesterday, and fell three stories. He broke his leg and several ribs, and it is not believed he will recover.

—Frank Cross, a printer in the employ of The Journal, was struck by a driving shaft in the pressroom yesterday and severely injured about the body. He was sent to his home at 645 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

—The number of excise arrests made by the police within the city limits yesterday was 42, an increase of - over the number made the Sunday preceding.

Brooklyn.

—During the last week there were 433 deaths in Brooklyn, the death rate being 20.5 per 1,000, in an estimated population of 1,105,000. The principal causes of death were pneumonia, tubercular diseases, nophritis, diphtheria, and measles. There were 482 births and 81 marriages.

—Charles Major of 219 Hopkins Avenue, reported yesterday that his wife, Barbara, had been missing since Feb. 22. He said he could not explain her absence and did not report the case, hoping that she would return.

—Fritz Stahl, fifty-seven years old, of 612 Broadway early yesterday morning left his saloon and fired two shots at Peter Hannigan, who lives in the same house. Hannigan was not struck. Stahl was arrested.

—William Hess, seventy-seven years old, of 239 North Sixth Street attempted suicide at his home yesterday morning by stabbing himself in the left breast. He had been despondent.

—The Trustees of

Monday
March 9-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HARVARD'S NEW SHELLS

Two Novel Ones Being Built for the 'Varsity Crew.

COACH WATSON TO VISIT ENGLAND

He Will Study the Oxford Stroke, See the 'Varsity Race, and Then Return.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—The Harvard boating world has been quite stirred up during the present week. The first exciting news came about Wednesday last, when it leaked out that Coach Watson was extremely dissatisfied with the stroke he used last year, and about as much so with the new stroke he has adopted this year, and that, as a result, he was to start next Wednesday for England. While there he is going to study the Oxford stroke in all its details. He will be the guest of Mr. Lehman, the coach of the Oxford crew. He will remain for the Oxford-Cambridge race, and will return to Harvard in about a month. There is also a rumor, though it cannot be verified, that he is going to talk with the Henley regatta committee about international college boating. During his absence the crew will be coached by George Mumford, '87, who has already had no little experience in coaching Harvard crews.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed over Coach Watson's stroke, and he has not liked it very well himself. There is therefore great rejoicing that he is going to England to study rowing as it is done over there.

Those interested in the crew were also considerably surprised to learn that two of the most prominent candidates for the crew had stopped training for one reason or another. They are Dunlop and Moulton, who were considered almost in the light of fixtures in the 'Varsity boat. This reduces the number of men rowing to eleven. This whole number will doubtless continue training all the Spring. It is not at all likely that the number will be any further reduced at present.

The crew is now rowing in the following order: Stroke, Goodrich; 7, Jennings; 6, Sprague; 5, Perkins; 4, Hollister and Ames; 3, Bullard; 2, Hayes and Stillman; bow, Hall and McIsaacs. From this lot a pretty fair crew is obtainable. The stern men in the boat are especially clever. Goodrich's only fault is that he may not have endurance enough for a four-mile race. Jennings, Sprague, and Perkins have no such failing. They are all strong, burly fellows. Hollister, Ames, and Bullard will undoubtedly fill three of the remaining places. Who the eighth man will be is a matter of extreme difficulty to tell. Hayes is probably the most likely one of the lot. He will be the only one of the eight who is absolutely new to rowing. All the other men have at least rowed on their class crew.

Coach Watson has ordered two new shells for this coming season built on new and different models from the old-time racing shell. One has already been delivered. The other will be ready in about three weeks. The first was built in South Boston by G. A. Hartwell, who has had much to do with Harvard boats in the past. The second is being built in Worcester, Mass., by Mr. Hartwell and Mr. George Webb of Worcester. The Worcester shell is very peculiar indeed. The South Boston shell is not so very greatly changed from old models. The Worcester boat is longer, narrower, and deeper than previous boats. It is being built on a plan invented by the makers, certain essential features of which are kept a secret. But to look at the boat one would say it was a monster single shell. The lines forward are carried quite sharp and fine, but are a bit fuller aft than ordinary, and considerably fuller amidship, without being at all flat.

Both shells have a "scag," or after heel, which takes the place of a pin, and prevents the boat from running off her course under the influence of currents or side winds. The "scag" on the Worcester boat is six feet long. It extends to the extreme end of the stern post, and is three and a half feet deep at that point. The rudder, which is not changed in model, will not drop quite to the bottom of the "scag." The Boston boat weighs 230 pounds. It is expected that the Worcester boat will be several pounds lighter.

The measurements of the two shells are as follows: Worcester Boat—Length, 64 feet; beam, 22 inches; body depth, 10 inches; extreme depth, 13½ inches; depth aft, 5½ inches; depth forward, 6¼ inches; scag, 6 feet. Boston Boat—Length, 61 feet; beam, 23½ inches; body depth, 9⅝ inches; depth aft, 5½ inches; depth forward, 6½ inches; scag, 7 feet.

There is a notable device to be added to the Worcester boat, which is the idea of Coach Watson. It is a single steering arrangement to make the coxswain's work easier and to give the stroke oarsman always an opportunity to observe the exact position of the rudder. This is by means of an indicator which is placed immediately astern of the stroke. The great trouble has been that a coxswain, instead of calling for a bit more work from one or the other side of the boat, jams the rudder over, thus compelling the crew to drag an obstruction, which thus impedes the progress of the boat. The rudder lines are of wire. They are crossed and run through an eye, where they are joined with a cord to a yoke. Two other cords with a handle on each end, also attach to this yoke. A slight pull moves the rudder, and by means of the crossed lines, it steers the boat in the same direction, or to the side that the coxswain pulls.

The class crews are all working hard for the class races, which will be rowed up stream, on Friday, May 4, late in the afternoon. Not much is being said about them. The older men are just joining their squads. The freshman crew, however, is getting settled down. The candidates have been reduced to sixteen in all. They are simply an average lot, certainly not any better just at present.

The first crew are rowing in the following order: Stroke, Whitbeck; No. 7, Marvin; 6, Thomson; 5, Perkins; 4, McDuffie; 3, Boardman; 2, Davis; bow, Dibblee. Stroke weighs 164, is inclined to shorten his stroke, and is slow on the shoot. No. 7 weighs 158, rushes his slide, and slumps at the finish. No. 6 weighs 175, is bad in keeping time. No. 5 weighs 164, is inclined to weaken his leg drive, is very slow on the shoot, and rushes his slide. No. 4 weighs 160, is very lazy and lifeless. No. 3 weighs 161, has lost a great deal of snap which he had earlier in the season; he is one of the few really hard workers. No. 2 weighs 160, is generally pretty listless, and hurries his slide. Bow weighs 149, and is one of the best workers on the crew. He is in too much of a hurry, however, and gets ahead of No. 2. On the second crew the heaviest men are Sargent, at No. 6, weight 180; Donald, at No. 5, weight 175; and Mills, at No. 4, weight 180. They are the strongest men in the whole squad, and if they can improve enough to deserve places in the first boat the crew's chances will be greatly improved.

E. H. Clark, '96, and W. W. Hoyt, '98, will probably be two of the athletes who will go to Athens on the team of the Boston Athletic Association to compete in the Olympic games. Clark has been entered in the running high and broad jumps and throwing the shot. He will also compete in throwing the hammer. Hoyt is entered simply in the pole vault.

FIRE AT HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA

Alarm Given by a Passenger on a Street Car —Much Excitement, but Only $500 Damage.

Fire started in a heap of old paper and bits of wood at Hammerstein's Olympia, Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and for a time it looked as if serious damage might be done. The Sunday quiet of that neighborhood was disturbed by a crowd of several hundred persons, who watched the three fire engines and two hook and ladder companies that answered the alarm. The entire damage, however, will not be more than $500.

The fire occurred at the foot of the stairway which is to lead to the roof garden and the tower when completed. This stairway is at the northern end of the building, in the front. The entrance to the stairway is by double doors in the front and by a single door in the rear.

William Charmers, a driver of a hay truck, was on a north-bound Broadway car, when he saw smoke coming from between the double doors. He jumped from the car and ran over to the theatre and turned in an alarm. Engines Nos. 54, 26, and2 of Battalion No. 9, in charge of Chief Gicquel and Capt. Hayes, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 4 and 21, put in an appearance.

Before the firemen arrived William Taylor, the janitor of the theatre, ran out a private hose from a door in Forty-fifth Street, but the hose could not reach around the corner.

When the engines rolled up, the janitor, with several stage hands, were making a futile attempt to lengthen the hose by main force. The water had been turned on, and several persons in the crowd which began to gather were treated to occasibnal shower baths as the hose wriggled in the grasp of the janitor and his assistants.

The firemen, when they arrived, promptly broke in the doors with axes, and in two minutes three streams of water were being poured into the hallway. A frame of wood, in which some machinery had been packed, caught fire and the blaze was beginning to spread toward the cellar, where much easily burned stuff is stored.

The fire was put out in half an hour, but the crowd which lined both sides of the street hung around watching the firemen, and kept the one policeman very busy.

Janitor Taylor said that he believed the fire was started by Morris Stein, a stage hand and cleaner, stepping on a match in a lot of paper which he had carried to the hallway an hour before.

SUSPECTED PERSONS REMANDED.

Five Alleged Thieves and Swindlers Will Be Examined To-day.

Five suspected persons arrested by the police of the Tenderloin Precinct were remanded by Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for a further hearing to-day.

The first to be arraigned was Charles E. Hopkins of 410 Fourth Avenue, who had been arrested at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The policeman who arrested him told Magistrate Cornell that Hopkins and another man had assaulted Frederick H. Porter of 251 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on that corner, and had robbed him of a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar diamond pin. The men had run away in opposite directions, but he had chased and caught Hopkins.

As Porter did not appear in court Magistrate Cornell remanded Hopkins until to-day.

William Ronell of 67 West One Hundredth Street and William Hayes of 461 West Thirty-seventh Street were accused of having attempted a "flim-flam" game on Benjamin Singer, a saloonkeeper of 1,249 Broadway Saturday afternoon, and were also remanded until to-day.

Edward Henry of 213 West Thirty-fifth Street and James Rice of Third Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, who were suspected of having been implicated in several larcenies, met the same fate.

EXCISE LAWS VIOLATED

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn Permits Sidedoors to be Open.

MANY ARRESTED FOR INTOXICATION

No Response Yet Given to Those Who Have Asked to Have the Laws Enforced Sundays.

Mayor Wurster has not yet given any answer to the many clergymen, women, and others of Brooklyn who have appealed to him to enforce the excise laws on Sunday. The Mayor promised to make known his position upon this important subject as soon as he had obtained the necessary data from the Police Commissioner.

Police Commissioner Welles, in order to free himself from any criticism, had the data asked for sent to Mayor Wurster three weeks ago, and yet the sphinx-like Mayor refuses to speak on the subject.

The clergymen believe it is about time that Mayor Wurster should make known his ideas upon the question. They want to know whether he intends to enforce the law or whether he intends to willfully allow the law to be violated.

Mayor Wurster's ideas upon the enforcement of the excise law, it is said, change as often as do his views upon the question of consolidation. He is said to have no definite policy upon any subject, and when asked a direct question by the reporters he nearly always endeavors to evade giving a direct answer.

One of the citizens who called upon the Mayor recently and begged him to uphold the laws as he found them said:

"The Mayor received us with smiles, thanked us for calling upon him, said that he wanted the people to be with him, and then dismissed us, leading us to believe that he would enforce the law.

"He is a very nice man, and may think that he can pull the wool over our eyes, but there is a day of reckoning coming, and then Mayor Wurster will see that he was not one-half as smart as he thought."

Mayor Wurster is opposed to the Raines bill, and will do all in his power to defeat it. He says it will hurt the Republican Party if it passes.

The Mayor is endeavoring to play politics at the present time. He wants to go as a Delegate to the Republican National Convention, and he does not want to antagonize the people who will have the choice of sending delegates to the convention.

The saloons were open as usual in Brooklyn yesterday. No secrecy was attempted. Any person who wanted a drink could get it by entering the side door. The police, however, as in the past, claimed that the saloons were all closed, and refused to be convinced that they were in error.

The police returns, as usual, demonstrated that the saloons had been open, and the following arrests were made for intoxication between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday evening. By precincts the record was as follows:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
First	7	Seventeenth	0
Second	1	Eighteenth	2
Third	2	Nineteenth	0
Fourth	0	Twentieth	0
Fifth	4	Twenty-first	1
Sixth	1	Twenty-second	4
Seventh	3	Twenty-third	0
Eighth	3	Twenty-fourth	1
Ninth	0	Twenty-fifth	0
Tenth	5	Twenty-sixth	0
Eleventh	8	Seventeenth Sub.	0
Twelfth	1	Twenty-fourth Sub.	0
Thirteenth	1	Twenty-fifth Sub.	0
Fourteenth	0		
Fifteenth	1	Total	50
Sixteenth	5		

Although the saloons were open throughout the city, not a single arrest was made for violating the excise laws.

The Rev. F. B. Russell was active in obtaining evidence against the saloons in the interest of the Law Enforcement Society yesterday.

BROOKLYN'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

Agents of the Society Report that Saloons Are Still Open.

The agents of the Brooklyn Prohibition League, in their report of the violations of the excise law in Brooklyn yesterday, said that, notwithstanding that they had notified the authorities repeatedly of the flagrant violation of the law, they found no difference whatever in the conduct of the saloon keepers in regard to their methods of doing business. The agents found the following saloons open in the First Police Precinct:

Washington Street, 269, 270, and 323; Court Street, 52; Jay Street, 286 and 387; Bridge Street, 265, 407, and 411; Fulton Street, 381, 427, 603, and 621; Hudson Avenue, 317, 320, 284, 360, and 456; Willoughby Street, 3, 22, 26, 40, 43, 88, and 63; Smith Street, 22, 23, 59, 66, 72, and 80; Atlantic Avenue, 229, 290, 293, 472, 448, and 351; De Kalb Avenue, 25, 47, 69, 71, 113, 124, 150, and 157.

President I. K. Funk, in his address to the league, said that the proofs of the violation of law, and of the criminal neglect of the executive officers of various branches of the City Government properly to enforce the law, had been placed in the hands of counsel. The most important of the proofs were attested by oath.

Additional proofs, he said, would be secured by the watchers of the league, and it was the aim of the league to secure clear cases for action before the proper courts. Clear proofs of official neglect would be brought before the Legislature.

It was quite likely, Mr. Funk thought, that a united effort would be made by various organizations that were striving to have the saloons closed. The league, he said, would permit no slackening of effort until the saloons of Brooklyn obeyed the law, and that obedience should be brought about by the officers elected to enforce the law.

In reply to repeated questions that had been sent to Mr. Funk as to whether preachers did right to embroil their churches in party politics by fighting the liquor traffic on election days, he held that it certainly was the business of a preacher to attack an evil that was damning souls, and it was his business to attack the evil wherever it was intrenched. The liquor traffic was intrenched in politics. Hence it was the preacher's business to see to it that his church attacked the liquor business in party politics.

Mr. Funk received the following letter from a friend whose name was not revealed:

Dr. Funk:

Sir: In the neighborhood of Hicks Street, at the corner of Carroll Street. This saloon is open all day Sunday, and it's only across the way from the church. Then, at the corner of President, another saloon, with side door, open all day Sunday, and just across the way, at corner President and Hicks Streets, another saloon, a vile place, open all day Sunday. The police pass by those places, but take no notice of them. Those places are all within 200 feet of a church. Then at corner of Van Brunt and President Streets, a Miss Shime keeps a saloon next door to the church, and it's open all day Sunday. Yours,

The Rev. W. C. Steele, of the Russell Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and who was formerly Chaplain at the House of Refuge, was the speaker of the day. He is also a member of the National Temperance Society, and said that the society was going to oppose in the Senate the proposed amendment to the excise law known as the Delicatessen bill, which passed the Assembly. The clause in the bill which the society specially attacked was that which permitted the sale of cooked food in any place where wine and liquors were not sold nor exposed for sale on Sunday.

This bill, said Mr. Steele, was backed by Mr. Lauterbach, and Mr. Gruber supported it before the Assembly. Should it become a law, it would permit all saloons to be open on Sundays as places where cooked food was sold and it would become extremely difficult to detect violations of the excise law. A policeman would have to be stationed in every saloon that so opened.

DR. RAINSFORD ON ORGANIZED LABOR.

Says It Is the Duty of the Church to Encourage All Labor Unions.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, who is greatly interested in the welfare of the laboring man, was asked the question, the other day, "What is the duty of the Church toward organized labor?" He has replied to the question in the following way in the current number of the parish paper, in order that his people, composed largely of working men and women, may understand his position on the subject:

"Before answering it," Dr. Rainsford says, "I would make the question less general, and put it this way, 'What is the immediate and most pressing duty of the Church to organized labor?' And thus simply stated, I think it is capable of a simple and direct answer.

"The Church's immediate duty to organized labor is to recognize the imperative need existing in these United States today for a more thorough and comprehensive organization among all branches of wage earners. The pervading note of our time is combination. Many may deplore this; it does not alter the fact. Larger combinations and more comprehensive combinations in all departments of industry are inevitable. We may regret their departure or their method of departure, but it is inevitable that the big fish swallow the little fish, and we must believe that, in the end, this process will work for good to the community. Meanwhile those parts of the community which are not organized, and fail to recognize the imperative need of organization, are pushed to the wall.

"I hold this to be the danger of labor. Labor's salvation rests with itself. No philanthropic efforts, however widely extended; no well-meant interposition, however courageously applied, can help the laboring men. They must help themselves. They cannot help themselves till they trust each other more and learn to work together better. The curse of labor everywhere in this country is distrust. The cure of distrust is mutual communication on the basis of mutual interests. Let me repeat: Not all the philanthropists, not all the religious folk, not all the social or charitable organizations or religious institutions can do for the laboring people what they can do for themselves. They must forget their jealousies, they must break down the bonds of national antagonism, they must work and stand together. There is no hope for them else. If they do not unite they will be crushed in detail. We may talk about freedom of institution and party, but we must not forget that in practical freedom the laboring people of this land are not in at all as strong a position as those in England, or even in France. The reason and fault are their own.

"Therefore, I hark back to what I commenced with. The duty of the hour is to organize, and, if the strong men need to organize in order to win their way, much more must the weak men organize in order not to be crushed in the path of the strong men. Only by wise organization can one part of the community win the respect of the other part. This may seem a harsh law. I believe it is a divine law, and I know it is an inevitable law.

"What is the Church going to do about it? What should she do about it? From all her pulpits and in her institutions proclaim, without fear or favor, the imperative need there is that the poor people, men and women both, should organize. We need to encourage all forms of labor union. We need to stand up for the rights of labor union. We need to pronounce against the tyranny and injustice of those who will not recognize labor union and labor union leaders. This is all on one side, and, as I have said, on the other side we need to exhort to wisdom, to caution, perseverance, and to charity those who from time to time are intrusted with so great a cause as labor organization. Oust the demagogue, put in the honest man, and be not hasty to withdraw your trust from the man you have once seen fit to place confidence in."

GRACE CHURCH'S JUBILEE

Special Services at Which the Rev. Dr. Huntington Preaches.

A PLEA FOR UNTIRING EFFORTS

What Has Been Done in Fifty Years, and What Yet Remains to be Done.

Every pew in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, was filled at yesterday morning's services. Many persons occupied chairs in the aisles, and no standing room was left when the organ voluntary began.

There were special musical features appropriate to the celebration of the golden jubilee of the church to mark the completion of the fiftieth year of the present building.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector, preached a jubilee sermon. Taking his text from the words, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength," he said, in part:

"Aspiration, enterprise, endurance, are the free gift of the spirit which the prophet promised to those who wait upon the Lord—aspiration to enable us to so live as to give wings to the soul. The man who has lost aspiration, who has survived his ambition, is dead. Aspirations may be revived, but it is hard to ignite dead embers.

"Only religion can enable men to have the fullest, grandest aspirations. Unless we translate aspirations into facts we are but visionaries and dreamers. It behooves dreamers to show that they are builders. There come times in life when we are obliged to gather up all our latent energies and make a dash for some desired goal. Here religion comes in to aid us. It not only inspires aspirations, but feeds enterprise. Life is not all dash, however. There is much of plodding work and effort, and it is necessary for the Christian to accustom himself to faithful performance of such work. The great principle of the renewal of strength from heaven is the basis of Christian life and success."

Dr. Huntington spoke of the connection between his remarks and the Grace Parish jubilee, and urged that the congregation should maintain, as in the past, the spirit of renewal, aspiration, enterprise, and endurance. It would have been easy, Dr. Huntington continued, for him to have compiled statistics of the parish work during the existence of Grace Church, but he believed that the line of thought he was presenting would be more useful than the recital of figures. The great question was, For what had Grace Parish been standing? For what was it now standing as a symbol? What would the preacher who should stand in his place in 1946 have to say of the present work of the church? The year 1846, when the present church edifice was built, had been an epochal one. The Mexican war was then in progress; the first line of coast steamers had been established; the Irish famine occurred in that year, as did also the repeal of the corn laws in England and the accession of Pius IX. to the papal throne.

The year of 1846, said Dr. Huntington, was one of prophecy—prophecy which had been fulfilled for Grace Parish. The church had stood, in the minds of those who guided its affairs, for stanch adherence to the Christian faith as found in the creed; for a worship of dignified simplicity, and a charity which should be broad but unostentatious, and so administered as not to offend its beneficiaries. Dr. Huntington said he hoped that the preacher who should stand in his place as his successor might be able to say that those principles had been indevlatingly maintained. Grace Church had been stigmatized as a fashionable church, the rector said, whatever that might mean. It had been a church of earnest, representative Christian men and women.

"We make no brag of sanctity," he said, "but I speak whereof I know when I say that saints have been bred within these walls. People wondered why Grace Church remained where it was, and called it a 'down-town church.' Where else should it go? It had a fruitful field. It was a great thing to have a church in which one's fathers had worshipped, and where one's children would worship. There was an added sanctity and significance in such an edifice. Westminster Abbey was a down-town church, but it was hallowed in the hearts of millions.

"We are glad we have a down-town church, and have so many opportunities for good," said Dr. Huntington, in concluding. "What shall we do for God to thank Him? One thing we can do is to resolve that Easter shall not pass without our recent building enterprise being paid for. I believe the sons of the men who reared this beautiful church will raise the money for the additions to it. Grace Church has not reached decrepitude, and, please God, it never will."

Could Not Tell a Policeman.

Policeman Galvin of the Oak Street Station went into Patrick Foster's saloon, at 20 Chatham Square, early yesterday morning to get a drink. He was cordially greeted by the man at the door, who, although Galvin has been in that precinct for four years, did not know him. Galvin went inside and was greeted by the bartender, William Davis, with the remark: "Well, what'll you have?" Galvin bought a drink and then arrested the bartender. Davis was surprised that Galvin was a policeman, and in the Centre Street Police Court his ignorance resulted in his being held for trial.

DAY OF TYPICAL MARCH WEATHER.

Sunshine, Snow, Wind, and Clouds Each Contributed Its Share to the Prevailing Uncertainty.

The weather yesterday was a curious mixture of the moods of several months. There was the bitter March wind, of course, which howled over the city at intervals all day, toying, as usual, with men's Sunday silk hats and women's Sunday gowns. It was gusty and uncertain, filling the air with dust and doing its best to keep the people at home.

Then there were bursts of warm, smiling sunshine, which, in the intervals when the wind slept, were as seductive and pleasant as they are in May, but which were unfortunately very brief and very occasional.

There were also vicious snow flurries, which fell whirling from angry black clouds and promised to develop into a regular snowstorm, and then vanished as suddenly as they had come. The mood of April was their other characteristic, for they came and went like April showers, and, just when they had frightened people from venturing abroad, they gave place to blue skies and grateful sunshine.

At no time was there sufficient snow on the ground to give an appearance of whiteness to the earth. The flakes melted almost as soon as they fell. There probably was enough, however, to spoil the fancy gowns and delicate headgear which some of the women were entrapped into wearing by the burst of sunshine in the earlier portion of the day.

The sky cleared somewhat in the later afternoon, and the snow flurries vanished completely. Altogether, the day was uncertain and dangerous. The weather, in its prevailing characteristics, was typically grim, cold, blustry, and inhospitable. It was a day which March can have no reason to be ashamed of.

FUNERAL OF CHRISTIAN HACHEMEISTER.

Old Friends Accompany the Body to Woodlawn Cemetery.

The funeral services of Christian Hachemeister, senior member of the firm of George Ringler & Co., brewers, who died Thursday, of diabetes, were held at his late residence, 140 East Ninety-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Many handsome floral designs surrounded the casket. The Saengerrunde double quartet sang.

The Rev. J. Moldenke of the Lexington Avenue Lutheran Church, of which the deceased was a Trustee, preached an eloquent sermon. Large delegations were present from the Arion, Liederkranz, Saengerrunde, and United Brewers' Associations.

The pall bearers were Louis Weber, H. Kedenburg, Conrad Orth, J. Von Gerichten, L. Schreidt, Henry Kremer, and J. Hoenning.

Among those present were George Ehret, Henry Bernheimer, William Hoffman, Jacob Ruppert, Sigmund Bergmann, J. C. G. Huepfel, F. A. Ringler, J. Dannenberg, Joseph Doelger, William G. Ringler, August Ringler, Frank Ruppert, Peter Doelger, and Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

At Woodlawn Cemetery, Trinity Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Hachemeister was a member, took charge of the body, and the exercises were conducted in accordance with the Masonic ritual. Eulogies were pronounced by Past Master Moevius and Secretary Weisenbach.

Insane on a Canalboat.

Mrs. Catherine Koukel, the wife of the Captain of the canalboat Rescue, which is lying off the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, in the North River, began to act strangely yesterday and proposed to bore holes in the bottom of the boat to free her from the surrounding ice. When her husband prevented her from doing so, she tried to jump overboard. A policeman was notified and sent an ambulance call to Bellevue Hospital. She was taken there and confined in the insane pavilion.

HIGH CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Brete Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Julian Hawthorne, Grant Allen, and Many Others.

"THE BOATSWAIN'S WATCH,"

By W. W. Jacobs,

WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by

CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

BUSY WEST SIDE THIEVES

A Four Hours' Siege of All Angels' Church.

TWO MEN AFTER A JEWELED CROSS

Held at Bay by the Janitor with a Revolver—A Family Chloroformed and Robbed in Columbus Avenue.

For sublime audacity, an attempt made to burglarize All Angels' Church, at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, surpasses most of the numerous experiences that have recently stirred the upper west side of the city. The story is told by the colored janitor, Peter Beard.

Two men had been prowling about the church Wednesday evening, and when the janitor retired to his room in the basement for the night he placed his revolver where he could quickly reach it in an emergency. He was awakened at 1 A. M. by a noise at the chancel door, on West End Avenue.

He dressed, took his revolver, and went out by a basement door on the Eighty-first Street side of the edifice, leaving his keys on the inside of the door and the door unlocked.

He found the two men seen in the evening crouched within the glass storm doors. As he swung one of the doors open they threatened to attack him. For a moment, he said, he thought of shooting at them. His resolution deserted him, however, and he took to his heels, running to the basement door, whence he had left the building. The men pursued him. He dashed in, and, slamming the door, had the key turned before the men were brought to a halt by banging into it. There is a glass panel in the upper portion of the door, protected by an iron grating. One of the man had a stout stick, and he proceeded to demolish the glass through the grating.

With the locked door between them the janitor's courage returned, and he drew his pistol. On seeing it the would-be burglars hurriedly retreated up to the sidewalk. Being afraid to venture out Beard thought the report of his revolver would attract a policeman. He fired it three times, but no policeman came. The continued presence of the men on the sidewalk was made known to him by their threatening conversation. It was 5 o'clock before they went away.

The object of the burglars' quest is supposed to have been an expensively jeweled cross that stands on the altar, and a richly chased silver communion service.

All Angels' is one of the rich Protestant Episcopal churches of the city. The edifice, a fine specimen of modern church architecture, was the gift to the parish of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman.

An attempt was previously made to enter the church. The organist, working late over his music, discovered a man trying to effect an entrance through a window. The parish house adjoining was entered three times within a year. Each time the thieves carried away everything of value. The house of the Rev. Mr. Townsend, assistant rector, was also robbed.

The police were notified of Janitor Beard's experience, but, pleading a fruitless search for the burglars, have withheld the facts. They arrested two of a gang of men found stealing pipe from a building in course of erection on the opposite side of the street Thursday night. Detective McNutt and Patrolman Michaels arraigned them in Yorkville Police Court the following morning. They gave their names as Francis Larkin of 1,357 Avenue A, and Dennis Coleman of 308 East Fifty-third Street. Magistrate Flammer held them on a charge of grand larceny.

The story of another burglary not revealed by the police comes from the west side. Chloroform figured in the work of the thieves who secured $200 worth of silverware, and $50 in cash, while their victims slept under the influence of the drug.

Henry F. Luhrs, Superintendent of Sloan's stationery store, on the first floor of the Bayonne bank apartment house, 309 and 311 Columbus Avenue, lives in apartments in the same building. He has a wife, two children, and a servant. He and his wife were awake frequently Tuesday night, owing to the illness with measles of their four-year-old daughter.

"My wife," Mr. Luhrs said, "is a light sleeper, and frequently turned to see that the little girl was covered. I was up at 1 o'clock and again at 2. I then discovered that the room had been entered. The bureau drawers had been upset and ransacked, and even the children's savings banks had been broken open. I awakened my wife. She was formerly a professional nurse, and at once detected the odor of chloroform. We knew that we must have been subjected to it, because of a lethargy and accompanying headaches. One of the bureau drawers was found in the hall by the outer door, which was open, as was also the street door. The burglars had apparently just made their escape. They had taken a purse containing money and the latch keys."

They had evidently got in with skeleton keys. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were notified, but no arrests have been made.

A Boy Struck by a Cable Car.

Frank Windecker, seven years old, of 124 West Thirtieth Stret, while crossing Broadway at Thirty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, was struck by a cable car, bound south, and thrown to the pavement. Ambulance Surgeon Keith of New-York Hospital, after an examination of the boy, declared his injuries not serious and took him home.

The Wife's Confession

Copyright, 1896, by Sir Walter Besant and W. H. Pollock.

A PARLOR PLAY.

By SIR WALTER BESANT and WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

LORD AVENEL, in shooting dress, aged twenty-seven.
LADY AVENEL, newly married, aged twenty.
CHARLIE VERNON, Second Lieutenant, First Royal Gloucesters, aged twenty-one.
MARTIN, the butler.

SYNOPSIS.

Lord and Lady Avenel, newly married, are spending the shooting season at their country house. They have as their guest Charlie Vernon, a Lieutenant in the Royal Gloucesters, who has been secretly engaged to Lady Avenel some two years before, the engagement having been broken off by mutual consent. Lady Avenel, who deeply loves her husband, has never told him of this early engagement, being ashamed of it. One morning three letters come for Lord and Lady Avenel and Lieut. Vernon. They are all from a maid recently discharged by Lady Avenel, who, before leaving, has stolen from the latter's desk a package of love letters written to Lady Avenel by the Lieutenant during their engagement. Having tried to blackmail the Lieutenant, and failed, she sends the package of letters to Lord Avenel, and writes to Lady Avenel and the Lieutenant that she has done so. The two last meet at breakfast, find their letters, and see the parcel. The Lieutenant suggests that they destroy it, as the letters are undated and may arouse Lord Avenel's jealousy. Lady Avenel is much distressed, but refuses to do this. The butler comes in for Lord Avenel's mail, and she gives him the parcel with the rest. She tells the Lieutenant to leave the room, and let her explain matters to Lord Avenel when he comes in.

PART II.

Lady A. Nothing to be afraid of? Yes—everything. He will learn that the girl he thought innocent of so much as a flirtation had received love letters—written love letters—with another man—had gone through all the business—before he appeared upon the scene at all. Nothing to be afraid of? Everything—everything. If I lose his respect, what will remain of his love? Love dies without respect. To lose his love—to become that miserable thing, a wife, unloved—it is a hard price to pay for a girl's mistake. And I might have destroyed the packet! No—no—never!—it was a cowardly thought—a base and unworthy thought. Oh! Here he is—

(Enter Lord Avenel.)

Lord A. Good morning, my dear. (Kisses her kindly. Throws his letters, including the packet, carelessly on the table.) Where is Vernon?

Lady A. He was here five minutes ago. Gone to the stables, I believe—or something else. Let us have up breakfast. (Rings bell.) We needn't wait for Charlie.

(Enter Martin with tray, places it on table. They sit down. Martin takes off covers.)

Lady A. You need not stay, Martin—I will wait on his lordship. (Exit Martin.)

Lord A. You mean, my dear, that I am to wait upon you. But why send away the faithful Martin?

Lady A. He can come back presently, perhaps. I have something to say to you first, Guy—in his absence.

Lord A. Is it something very terrible? You look, my dear, as grave as Rhadamanthus.

Lady A. It is a confession. Every confession is terrible.

Lord A. Then, my dear, don't make it. (Gets up and leans over her.) What is the matter, Isabel? You look quite pale and anxious.

Lady A. It is the confession—

Lord A. Then I say, don't make it—I don't want your confessions, my dear.

Lady A. You must hear me. Sit down and listen—

Lord A. Well—you have your own way always. Is Vernon to have the confession as well?

Lady A. You shall answer that question for yourself. Oh! Guy—how shall I begin?

Lord A. Better begin somewhere near the end, so as to get it over. That's the best way always with confessions. Come, Isabel, my dear, one would think you had committed some kind of crime.

Lady A. I believe it is a crime. But you shall hear. It's the confession of a situation.

Lord A. A situation? Well—let us have the situation. In a play, they tell me, the situation is everything.

Lady A. There was once a boy and girl—

Lord A. Not uncommon. The world is very much made that way.

Lady A. Oh! Guy, believe me—it is very, very serious.

Lord A. Go on, dear—with the boy and girl.

Lady A. They were very much together when they were children. When the boy went to school they wrote to each other—

Lord A. Dear me! This is very rare and wonderful.

Lady A. They continued to write to each other—

Lord A. Did they, really?

Lady A. Please do not mock, Guy. It is very, very serious. How can I go on? Well, they wrote to each other after the girl had come out, when they ought not, you know—it was a secret engagement—because they thought they were in love with each other.

Lord A. Lots of young people write to each other because they fancy they are in love. It is a common hallucination. It is not generally known, but half the private houses in this country are private lunatic asylums in consequence.

Lady A. Guy—I am so miserable and you will not be serious.

Lord A. Let me take a kidney, my dearest wife, and a cup of tea, and then I will listen. Sorry Charlie is not here while the kidneys are hot—Will you take one? or an egg? Nothing? A little buttered toast—there, now—silence for a brief space. (Eats breakfast.)

Lady A. (Lays her head in her hand and sighs.)

Lord A. (Looks up.) Dear child—(Finds and takes her hand and kisses it) you don't look well enough to go on with the story. Suppose I finish it for you—(Pushes chair

"Guy! What Do You Mean?"

round, takes up newspaper and makes a kind of fan with it to hide his wife's face—plays with it as he speaks) Yes, I think I can finish that story. They wrote to each other, this pair of semi-attached lovers, for some time. Their letters became ardent, as becomes young lovers. As for the young gentleman, Romeo himself was not a more extravagant lover. Of course I have never seen his letters, but I can quite understand them—because, you see, my dear, this girl was the most lovely girl in the world, and the sweetest and the best—quite the best—my dear—(Kisses her hand again)—quite the best, I say. (Rises and kisses her forehead.)

Lady A. Guy, what do you mean?

Lord A. I am finishing the story for you.

Lady A.—But—but—that is my story, except that the girl was nothing of the kind. She was capable, though she didn't know it, of the vilest deception.

Lord A. Don't interrupt, if you please, Lady Avenel—let me see—Oh! yes—they went on writing to each other until somehow—some day—I really don't know how—they came to the conclusion that they had only been playing at love and they didn't mean it in the least.

Lady A. It was his exaggeration—he protested too much—so that the girl began to ask herself—and she found out—

Lord A. Yes—she found out? Come, I've given you a good lift—now you can go on.

Lady A. She found that out that I—I mean she did not love the young man at all. And I—I—mean, she—told him she had made a great mistake and I begged his forgiveness—

Lord A. Well?

Lady A. And he wrote back to say that he, too, had made a mistake and we—I mean—they were to remain good friends always and nothing more—So that was all over.

Lord A. Happily. All over—else what would have happened to the other man?

Lady A. What do you mean?

Lord A. Well, there was another man, wasn't there?

Lady A. Ye—yes—There was another man—

Lord A. You see—I am always right—

Lady A. She was ashamed of this stupid love passage—and she told him nothing about it.

Lord A. After all, a boy and girl business. What did it matter?

Lady A. She ought to have told him—Not to tell him was cowardice. He thought the girl was fresh and innocent and had never heard any words of love.

Lord A. You think he had that opinion?

Lady A. I am sure of it.

Lord A. I find I must finish the story, my dear, after all. It is your turn to listen. This girl did not tell her real lover that she had made a mistake. But as it was off with the old love before it was on with the new, and as there never had been more than a boy and girl fancy, there was no reason why she should tell him anything unless she chose. Her new lover neither expected nor desired any such confession—He knew that he had the affections of the girl; he trusted her altogether; and if he had known this thing it would not have made him trust her the less—

Lady A. But she ought to have told him.

Lord A. I doubt it. But it is a knotty point. We will argue it another time. Well—they were married—these two—and they lived happy ever afterward.

HARVARD'S GREAT DEBATE

Ready Now for the Coming Contest with Princeton.

UNUSUAL INTEREST IN THE STRUGGLE

The Men Chosen to Strive for Victory —Why the Contest Is Attracting So Much Attention.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—The great event of the coming week at Harvard is the annual debate against Princeton, which is to take place on Friday, March 13, in London Theatre, Cambridge. It was several years ago that the plan of having debates was begun between Harvard and Yale. At first there were no judges. But gradually the rivalry between Harvard and Yale increased, and both agreed to have the debates decided on their merits. Ever since judges were put over these debates Harvard has won. After debating a while with Yale, the Harvard people began looking toward Princeton, which has always had the reputation of standing higher in the way of debating than any other college. The first year the negotiations broke through, but last year Harvard sent three doughty debaters, who measured their skill against Princeton's best and came out victorious. The result is that Harvard never has been defeated in debating. The only occasion on which any of Harvard's representatives have met with a reverse was when the Harvard freshmen debaters last Spring were defeated in New-Haven by the Yale freshmen.

As a result of their success in debating, Harvard has won a tremendous reputation. The result is very greatly increased interest. When debating with other colleges was first taken up, the general cry from students and professors alike was that it was all a humbug. The public at large were quicker to see the merit of Harvard's accomplishments than Harvard men themselves. But public enthusiasm has aroused the college. The Faculty has taken up the matter enthusiastically, especially the members of the departments of English and economics. For the past two years the aid of the professors has been a very material factor in Harvard's victories. The professors are now fairly wild over the debating. A few weeks ago they went to work and organized an advisory committee on debating. This committee consists of three professors, who are Dean Briggs and Profs. Taussig and Baker, a representative from each of the three debating societies, and a few graduates. The committee was not organized early enough to take charge of the Princeton debate, but, beginning with the coming Yale debate, and the debate with the Yale freshmen, the committee will assume full control. It will select judges to choose the Harvard representatives, decide on the questions for debate, coach the debaters, and manage all debates that take place in Cambridge. It has already begun its work for the Yale debates. It now is in process of choosing the side which Harvard is to take on the question proposed by Yale for the 'Varsity debate, and has just selected the question for the freshman debate.

The renewed interest among the undergraduates is in a degree the fact that when intercollegiate debating first began at Harvard there was no society but the Union. Now in addition there are the Forum and the Freshman Debating Club. Each of the three has a larger membership than the Union had in earlier days.

There is ordinarily rather more interest in the Harvard-Yale debate than that with Princeton, because of the athletic rivalry and the present athletic breach between Harvard and Yale. It is generally considered as important to win this debate as to win the football game in the Fall. But this year there is a special incentive to win the debate with Princeton, for Yale has just won a debate against Princeton. So if Harvard should lose to Princeton, she would be at the bottom instead of at the top of the ladder. It was fully two months ago that Harvard chose for the debate with Princeton the question, "Resolved, That the United States should take immediate steps toward the retirement of the greenbacks." Princeton chose the affirmative, leaving Harvard the negative. Their side is contrary to the general Harvard teachings, but the Professors of Economics have given the debaters all the arguments on the other side of the question. As soon as the question was chosen, a competitive debate was held at Harvard, which the judges were Profs. Briggs, Taussig, and Baker. These three men chose from a field of twenty-eight, the three Harvard representatives, Fletcher Dobyns, '98, J. P. Warren, '96, and W. S. Youngman, L. S. S., '97. R. Stewart, '96, was chosen an alternate. The debaters set at work immediately, and since their election have devoted almost their whole time to the debate. They have fairly lived together. Even at meals they always sat together and discussed the question. In their work they have had the constant advice of several of the professors. If hard work counts, they ought to win.

The Princeton speakers are to be Herbert Ure, '96, of New-Jersey; Robert McNutt McElroy, '96, of Missouri, and Frederick William Lutkemeyer, '96, of Iowa. The speakers on each have twelve minutes; then, when they have got around, each man will have five minutes for impromptu rebuttal. The Harvard men will speak in a double order. For the twelve-minute speeches the order will be Youngman, Warren, and Dobyns; for the five-minute speeches it will be Warren, Youngman, and Dobyns. The last-named is the only one who has been in an intercollegiate debate before, and upon him will fall the brunt of the battle.

It is not yet decided who will preside at the debate. The committee hope to get Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as his specialty is the currency system. The judges are not all selected. Prof. Hadley of Yale will be one, after the debate, a banquet will be tendered the speakers at the Empire Hotel in Boston. Any member of the Harvard debating clubs is privileged to attend. Several professors will be there. The invited guests who have agreed to be present are Acting Governor Wolcott, ex-Gov. John D. Long, and William E. Russell, and President Eliot of Harvard.

Of the three Harvard speakers, Youngman and Dobyns are members of the Forum. Steward, the alternate, is also from the Forum. Warren comes from the Union.

William Sterling Youngman is a native of Williamsport, Penn. He prepared for college at the Williamsport High School, from which he was graduated at the head of his class. Even there he was interested in debating. He was President of the school debating club. In college he has studied chiefly history, economics, and English. He has already won the A. B. with a "cum laude" degree, and is now in the Law School. In his senior year in college he was one of the debaters in a course known as English 6, which is run by the professors of the departments of English and economics. Besides studying, he has been active in other branches of college life. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, and Phi Eta Society. He was President of the Weld Boat Club, of which he held the single scull championship for three years. Last year he rowed in his class crew. He is now President of the Harvard Forum. He is twenty-three years of age.

Joseph Parker Warren was born in Westfield, Mass., but has lived most of his life in Boston. In 1892 he was graduated from the Boston Latin School, at the head of his class. He was class orator, and won the Derby Medal for an English poem. In 1894 he won also the Old South prize essayship. In college he has devoted himself chiefly to study and to debating. He showed himself proficient in debating at the very start. When the old Harvard Union was organized, by having a public debate, and choosing twelve men to start the new society, Warren was the only freshman chosen. He is now President of the Union. As for studying, he has paid the most attention to the classics. He won second-year honors in classics, and was the only man from his class in the Latin play. He was one of the first eight from his class on the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He expects to teach history and political science.

Dobyns, the mainstay of the trio, is only a sophomore, but he has had a vast amount of experience in debating. He comes from Oberlin, Ohio. While in the academy there he represented his society in a debate with a rival debating society, which he won. He was elected President of this society. Later, though only in Oberlin College Preparatory School, he represented that college in the State oratorical contest, winning second place against men much more experienced. In 1892 he was elected Vice President of the National Intercollegiate Prohibition League, and spent the next year by the appointment of the National Committee of the Prohibition Party stumping all the colleges east of the Rockies. During the following Summer he presided at an intercollegiate Prohibition convention at the World's Fair. Though only a freshman last year, he came into immediate prominence as a debater, and was chosen one of Harvard's representatives for the debate against Princeton. He is now one of the most prominent debaters in the Harvard Forum. His specialties in the line of study are philosophy and economics. He intends to study for the ministry. In addition to debating, he sings in the 'Varsity Glee Club and is rowing on the sophomore crew. His politics has changed since he entered Harvard, and he is now President of the Harvard Democratic Club.

The Camera Club is just now holding a very interesting exhibit of photographs taken by members of the University. There is not quite so great an amount of work entered as in former years, but the general quality is very good. The exhibitors are Prof. Sumichrist, P. P. Sharples, '95; F. E. Frothingham, '94; C. P. M. Rumford, '97; F. E. Brown, '97; J. P. Baxter, '96; P. Bancroft, '99; Dr. O. W. Huntington, and Mr. L. B. Fisk. There are in all about 160 photographs. The first and second prizes were awarded to Rumford and Sharples. Prof. Sumichrist was awarded the prize for portraiture.

TWO NEW ELECTIVE COURSES.

Decided on for Next Year by the Faculty of the Yale Law School.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—The Yale Law School Faculty has decided to add two new elective courses to the curriculum next year. One, a course in New-York practice and procedure, is especially designed to provide for members of the school intending to practice law in New-York. This course will comprehend a thorough study of such portions of the code and such work in practice as will fit students to take the New-York bar examinations, and prepare them for office and court practice upon graduation. It will be conducted by a Yale man who is a New-York lawyer in active practice, and who will lecture and have exhibitions during the greater part of the academic year.

The other course will be in Connecticut practice and procedure, embracing a study of the practice act, rules of court, and such portions of the statutes as refer to the conduct of cases. Both courses will be open to all who elect them. In this connection there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the new rules respecting the three years' course which go into effect next Fall. It is the intention of the authorities to permit students to take the three years' work in two years if, in the opinion of the Faculty, they are sufficiently prepared and have the requisite ability to do so.

The following men have received elections to Sigma Xi: From '96 S.—A. B. Adams, E. K. Adams, C. L. Collins, R. W. Hannington, W. P. Healey, L. R. Hopton, A. C. Jackson, R. S. Kirby, E. M. T. Ryder, E. W. Sniffen, J. H. Tracy, C. N. Warren; from '96—T. S. Havens, A. C. McDermott, W. C. Morgan; graduates—G. W. Mixter, L. K. Phelps, B. W. McFarland, L. D. Bissell, J. P. Pierpont, S. Kinnera, W. J. Gies.

The committees representing the Yale and Harvard Freshman Debating Clubs held a meeting to make arrangements for their annual debate. The Harvard committee made the announcement that the Harvard Advisory Committee had impressed upon them the necessity of stating that no freshmen debates would be allowed in the future, as they represented the debating ability of the preparatory schools, and not the universities. The arrangements for this year's debate were completed without difficulty, and are as follows. The debate will be held in the Foggart Museum, Cambridge, on the evening of May 15. Each side shall have three representatives, each of whom shall be allowed fifteen minutes for speaking, and one member of each team five minutes for rebuttal. The Harvard committee has submitted to Yale a list of judges for the debate, from which Yale will select three. The list is as follows: Dr. Bates of M. I. T.; Prof. Churchill of the Andover Theological Seminary; Henry A. Clapp, Literary Critic of The Boston Advertiser; Dr. W. C. Collar, Principal of the Roxbury Latin School; the Rev. S. W. Crothers, D. D., of Cambridge; the Rev. Alexander Mackennal of Boston; Dr. E. Fish, ex-Principal of Exeter; the Rev. Edward Peabody, D. D., Principal of Groton School, and ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. Prof. Baker of Harvard will preside over the debate.

With regard to the announcement that this will be the last freshman debate between the two universities, The Yale News editorially remarks:

"Without wishing to question in any way the wisdom of the decision at Harvard, we are convinced that it would not be for the best interests of debating at Yale to take similar action. These freshmen contests have been beneficial, seasoned material is developed in this way for the more advanced debating interests of the university. The time and attention that are given here toward developing and perfecting freshmen athletes is sufficient answer to any objection that may afterward be revived as to their being representative of the athletic ability of the preparatory schools, and not that of Yale. We can see no reason why a discrimination should be made against debating which cannot be used with regard to athletics."

Plans for a new dormitory, costing about $100,000, have been submitted to President Dwight and a few other members of the Yale corporation, and action on the question of building the dormitory probably will be taken at the meeting of the corporation the coming week. This new dormitory, if it is decided to erect it, will be situated on York Street, on the site recently purchased by the Yale corporation. It is near the D. K. E. secret society building, and less than one block west of the Peabody Museum. The plans call for a dormitory 120 feet long by 46 feet wide and five stories in height, not including a high-studded basement. The main entrance will be in the centre of the facade, through a wide doorway leading to a vestibule and corridors. The material used from the foundation to the sill course of the second story will be tool-faced red standstone, laid in quoined courses. The corner trimmings will be of sandstone, also in tooled courses, and above the stone courses the building will be of fine red brick and terra cotta. To relieve the monotony of the wall there will be four pilasters extending from the second to the beginning of the fifth story.

The pilasters will be of brick and will be coped with terra cotta capitals of handsome design. The window arches and the one over the doors to the main entrance will be flat. At the fifth story, extending across the entire facade, will be a balcony with a richly modeled terra cotta balustrade. The cornice, extending from just above the fifth-story windows and reaching to the roof, is to be of terra cotta, executed in richly designed bas relief. The roof is to be of the hip style of construction. The main entrance will be through heavy oaken doors, and the vestibule and corridors are to have floors laid with mosaic tiling. There are to be ten suites of rooms on each floor. Each suite will consist of two good-sized rooms, a study, and sleeping apartments. The sleeping apartments will be large and airy. The windows will be larger than those of some of the other dormitories. The rooms and corridors will be wainscoted in polished hardwood. The entire cabinetwork of the interior will be of polished hard wood, mostly quartered oak. It is to be heated by steam, and special care is to be taken in the ventilation and plumbing.

It is also announced that another handsome new dormitory and clubhouse is to be erected in the near future for the local chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity, a Sheffield Scientific School society. This proposed building is to be situated at the corner of College and Wall Streets, diagonally opposite to the Scroll and Key Society building. It is to occupy the entire lot, and will be four stories high. The dimensions will be about 70 by 100 feet, and the work will commence on the building in about two months. This society building is to be one of the handsomest and most expensive of the many structures of the kind at Yale University. It will cost $60,000. It is to be built entirely of East Haven brownstone, quarry face, and laid in ashlar courses.

The main entrance will be through a wide semicircular arched doorway on the corner and will lead to a spacious vestibule. There are to be balconies on each façade, and a large plateglass window will light the main room of the lounging hall. The roof will be of Spanish tile and the main entrance will have a fine grillwork gate. The vestibule floor will be laid with mosaic tile. The vestibule will open into the main or lounging room. This room will be quite large, and the floor will be of mosaic tile. A polished oak-paneled wainscoting will surround the room, and the ceiling will be of paneled quartered oak. There will be a large fireplace and mantel and window seat. On the first floor there will be an elaborately decorated and elegantly furnished reception room for special receptions, teas, &c.

There will be two small rooms, which will be used for committee and retiring rooms. A broad oaken staircase will lead from the lounging room to the second floor, which is to be used as apartments by the members of the society. The rooms, like those of the college dormitories, will be divided into suites of two rooms each, one to be used as a study and the other as a sleeping apartment. The studies will be nicely furnished and will have polished hard-wood wainscoting, fireplaces, and mantels. The third floor will be just like the second in the division of apartments and number of suites, and the two floors will furnish accommodations for twenty-five members. On the fourth floor there will be sleeping apartments, too, but they will be for the guests of the society, being reserved for visiting graduate members. The building will be heated by steam and will be lighted by electricity.

The Yale graduates now in the various departments of Columbia University are as follows: School of Law, '93—Thomas J. Chatfield, Henry C. Barnes, Montgomery Hare; '94—Gregory S. Bandler, George B. Case, Frederick Dwight, Henry L. Eno, Meredith Hare, Edwin O. Holter, Lloyd M. Howell, Frank L. Polk, James D. Williams, Sheldon C. Wheeler, Harry P. Whitney; '95—George E. Batcheller, Anson McC. Beard, Benjamin L. Cable, Walter F. Carter, Walter E. Cooke, Franklin Elmore, Edward R. Finch, James F. Hooker, Frank W. Hubby, Jr.; '95 S.—George W. Van Slyck, James D. Layng, Jr., William N. Parsons, Stephen B. Roe.

School of Medicine, '92—Sydney L. Lassell. Harry S. Lyman, Frank B. Otis, Warner G. Waterman, Charles M. Williams; '92 S.—James G. Holcles; '93—Harry L. Bixby, George M. Creevey, Francis O. Dorsey, Sherwood B. Ives, Homer T. Joy, A. Van S. Lambert, William J. Lamson, Joseph Roby, Carlyle E. Sutphen, William L. Terriberry, Robert S. Tracy; '93 S.—James E. Campbell; '94—Thomas S. Arbuthnot, George H. Fox, Nathan W. Green, Guy B. Miller, Henry P. Moseley, George H. Ryder, Letchworth Smith, John B. Solley, Jr., Ralph Tousey; '94 S.—Edward M. Brown, Hughes Dayton, Harold E. Hewlett, Benton J. Lee; '95—Sherman K. Foote, George A. Phelps; '95 S.—Andrew J. Gilmour. School of Mines—John L. Arden, '94 S.; William A. Delano, '95; William B. Parsons, '95; George W. L. Woodruff, '95 S.; Paul B. Belin, '95 S.

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

Class Day Committees Already Appointed—The Class of '75.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—The dates of the annual commencement exercises at Princeton have been decided upon as June 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Monday, June 8, will be class day, and the Class Day Committee of the senior class has already begun active operations looking to the successful execution of its functions on that great day of commencement. The large committee of twenty members has been subdivided into special committees, and each sub-committee will have exclusive charge of its respective part in the work. Chairman McLanahan of the General Committee has made the following sub-committee appointments:

Sub-Committee on Decoration—Benjamin Dangerfield of Pittsburg, Minot C. Morgan of New-York City, and James B. Cochran of Morristown, N. J., Chairman. Programme—James D. Small of Baltimore, J. Brutus Clay of Paris, Ky., James B. Cochran of Morristown, N. J., and John H. Scheide of Titusville, Penn., Chairman. Invitations—John R. Delafield of New-York City and Alfred L. Pinneo Dennis of New-York City, Chairman Tickets—J. Brutus Clay of Paris, Ky.; Arthur Gunster of Scranton, Penn., and Hugh W. Barnett of Columbus, Ohio, Chairman. Music—Woodward K. Greene of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and John C. Kerr of Englewood, N. J., Chairman. Ivy—Gordon Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., and Frederick M. Paul of New-Brunswick, N. J., Chairman. Carpentering—T. E. Pierce of Baltimore, and Gordon Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., Chairman. Pins and Buttons—Henry W. Coulter of Greensburg, Penn., and Edward B. Hodge of Burlington, N. J., Chairman. Pipes and Tobacco—James J. Elliott of Murfreesborough, Tenn., and James D. Small of Baltimore, Md., Chairman. The Chairman of the General Committee is Scott McLanahan of Chambersburg, Penn., and the Secretary, Jacob Newton Beam of Intercourse, Penn.

The last but one concert of the season in the series which has been given before the students of Princeton by the Kneisel Quartet was presented on Monday afternoon, in the Old Chapel. The largest crowd that has yet come out to hear these concerts was present, the large auditorium of the chapel being filled to its utmost capacity. An exceedingly interesting programme was executed, the favorite numbers being the "Spanish Dance" and the "Waldesruhe," both of which were rendered by Mr. Schroeder, the violoncello artist. Schumann's Quartet in A major was given. The final concert will be given on Monday, March 23.

George William Burleigh, the Secretary of the Princeton Club of New-York, has announced the regular March meeting of the club for Thursday evening, March 12, at the Hotel Brunswick, New-York City. The meeting will be of special interest because Prof. William F. Magie, who has been conducting a series of remarkable experiments in connection with the recent discovery of Roentgen, will disclose at that time the results of his investigations, illustrating his address by the use of various slides and practical experiments, including actual photography. The supper will be served at small tables, and the members of the club will gather, class by class, in the banquet hall. Any person who has either received a degree from Princeton or has been a student there is eligible to membership in the club. Special application blanks for both the Yale-Princeton and the Harvard-Princeton series of baseball games during the coming Spring will be distributed to members of the club at this banquet.

The usual Spring practice of the Instrumental and Glee Clubs began this week, to select extra men for the large annual concerts to be held in New-York and Philadelphia. The date for the Philadelphia concert has been decided upon as Saturday evening, March 28, at the Academy of Music. The chorus for these concerts has been selected, as follows, in addition to the regular membership of the clubs: Erdman, '96; Kilpatrick, '96; Kirkman, '96; Hallet, '97; H. B. Jamison, '97; Upshur, '97; Harris, '97; H. B. Miller, '97; Hall, '97; Derr, '97; Skillman, '98; Fallon, '99; Cleland, '99; Kingsbury, '99; Clark, '99; Richardson, '99; Benson, '99, and Ralston, '99. A large number of extra players will be added to the instrumental clubs, but these have not yet been chosen.

An unusual interest is being manifested in the rehearsals for the play to be presented by the Triangle Club, which is called "The Mummy." After considerable weeding out of incompetent aspirants for the cast, several good men are now competing for the various positions, and the cast promises to be a strong one. The selection of men for the final make-up of the cast will be made strictly on the merits of the candidates. The play will be presented in the Casino in May, and is eagerly looked forward to by the students. The out-of-town dates have as yet been arranged, owing to the Faculty's opposition, but a great effort is being made to overcome this objection and the club hopes to present "The Mummy" in New-York, Philadelphia, and Trenton.

The vigintennial record of the class of '75 has just made its appearance. It is of especial interest, as showing the wide distribution of Princeton men, and, in general, what becomes of college men after a few years of rubbing up against the world. During the twenty years that have elapsed since the graduation of the class of '75, its members have become widely separated, and some far removed from Princeton, but all show in their letters that they have not forgotten their Alma Mater, and are enthusiastic over her interests as ever. Some of them are to be found in almost every State in the Union, and several of them have settled abroad. Of the 114 members of the class, all except 30 have contributed to the record with historical sketches of their lives during the twenty years since graduation, and the record of their lives is exceedingly interesting. Of the eighty-four who have died, 31 are practicing law, 13 are clergymen, 13 are in business, 6 are physicians, 2 are teaching, and 1 is a journalist. Some of them have reached a high degree of prominence in life, and have made large fortunes. Among the more prominent are Judge Endicott of Reading, Penn., who has become noted in judicial circles for his ability as a Judge and the high character of his judicial writings; John C. Ten Eyck, the prominent New-York attorney; Charles Scribner of the Scribner Publishing Company, New-York City; Dudley Wooten, a lawyer of Dallas, Texas, and prominent in the affairs of his State, and Charles Allen, a noted lawyer of St. Louis. Among the more prominent ministers of the class are the Rev. John P. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; the Rev. William K. Eddy of Sidon, Syria; the Rev. James W. Hawkes of Hamadan, Persia, and the Rev. A. M. Dulles of Watertown, N. Y.

At the vigintennial reunion held at Princeton on June 11, 1895, thirty-two members of the class were present, and the Executive Committee reported that $4,000 had been collected for a memorial to be given to the college in the name of the class. This memorial will be in the shape of an endowment of a class of '75 alcove in the college library.

ACTION OF CORNELL TRUSTEES.

To be a College of Architecture—Increased Interest in Debating.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8.—At the annual Winter meeting of the Board of Trustees there were present Congressman John De Witt Warner and ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of New-York, Charles S. Francis of Troy, F. S. Washburn of Chicago, Miss M. C. Thomas of Bryn Mawr, W. B. Hoyt of Buffalo, W. O. Kerr of New-York, and many of the younger Trustees. The two vacancies in the board were filled by the appointment of Col. George Bliss of New-York City and Charles S. Shepard of New-Haven. After a consideration of the vacancy in the department of botany, Associate Prof. G. F. Atkinson was appointed to succeed Prof. Prentiss, who recently resigned. Assistant Prof. W. W. Rowlee was pointed to Prof. Atkinson's place. The department of architecture received attention at the hands of the Trustees, and it was voted to reorganize the department into a regular college, with a Director at its head. The Executive Committee was also empowered to appoint such Director as soon as President Schurman should make the nominations.

The following actions were taken on the recommendations of President Schurman in his last report: First—The office of Associate Professor was abolished, beginning with the college year 1896-1900. Second—The three grades of Assistant professorships, with terms of three years each, were changed to two grades of assistant professorships, with terms of five years each. Third—The President's suggestions concerning the establishment of a Pension Fund for retired professors was approved in principle, but it was deemed best not to establish such a fund out of the general funds of the university. However, the board expressed its willingness to receive and invest any sums of money that should be given for this purpose.

Since the visit of Miss Hall, the Wellesley Physical Director, to the university the women of Sage College have been holding frequent and enthusiastic meetings relative to forming an athletic association similar to that by which the men are governed. On Saturday evening the Committee on Constitution reported, and a temporary constitution was adopted. The constitution provides that the organization shall be named the "Women's Pastimes Association"; that its officers shall be the usual officers of such an organization, and that the management of all affairs of the association shall be intrusted to an Executive Committee. Mrs. H. S. White, Mrs. H. W. Sage, Miss Anna L. Nichols, wives of prominent professors, were chosen Faculty members of the committee, and the following officers were elected: President—Miss Edith Dunning, '97; Vice President—Miss Elena Nearing, '96; Secretary—Miss Helen M. Cosgrove, '96; Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth M. Rhodes, '98. In accordance with the constitution, the following committee members were elected: Freshman—Miss Willard; Sophomore—Miss Swift; Junior—Miss Connor; Senior—Miss Hall. Alumnæ—Miss Waterman; Graduate—Miss Poole; General Student—Miss Kellor; Physical Instructor—Miss Canfield; Honorary Member—Miss Hill of Wellesley.

The committee appointed to take charge of the Law School banquet announced yesterday that the banquet would not take place, owing to the fact that a large number who had subscribed canceled their subscriptions. This is the second year that the intended men of Cornell have failed to assemble at a banquet, as was the custom in former years.

Prof. Charles Edwin Bennett's new Latin grammar is winning much favorable comment from the press. The Critic for March says: "Prof. Bennett has rendered an important service to American education, and may well be congratulated on having produced the best school grammar of Latin in the English language."

The interest in debate in the university continues to increase. A new organization, styling itself the Blackstone Club, has been formed, which is composed entirely of students from the junior law class. The organization has a long list of charter members, which will insure its success. This makes the eighth debating society at Cornell. Besides the men's societies, there is a debating club which admits only women to its membership. Since the intercollegiate contest with Pennsylvania, more than ordinary interest has been shown in each of these organizations, and a combined effort is being made to raise the standard of debate at Cornell.

Prof. Henry W. Hardon has handed to the Trustees his resignation from the Law School Faculty. Prof. Hardon is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and has spent a period abroad in the study of international law. He has been appointed to a professorship in Columbia Law School, and will leave Cornell in June. His departure is a matter of genuine regret to many members of the Law School.

Cornell's funny paper, The Widow, which has been issuing for two years, has been obliged to suspend publication on account of financial embarrassment.

At a special election of the senior class yesterday, Fred S. Taylor was elected Toastmaster of the class to fill a vacancy, and Robert S. Soule was elected a member of the Counsel on Student Self-Government.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT RUTGERS.

The Schedule for the Present Month—Seniors Chide Sohphomores.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 8.—The first of the Graves lectures before the students of the Theological Seminary was delivered at the Second Reformed Church on Friday evening by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Hartranft, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, who will also deliver the other four. The subject of the lecture was "The Universal Social Forces." The dates and subjects of the other lectures are as follows: March 13, "The Parallel Christian Ideas"; March 20, "Mission Methods as Affected by Sociology"; March 27, "The Application of Sociology and the Christian Ideas to Some Non-Christian Civilizations"; April 3, same as March 27. The Faculty extends an invitation to the public to attend.

President Scott has announced the following public meetings for this month: March 2, paper by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss on "The Evolution of Double Stars." This lecture was delivered before Phi Beta Kappa Alpha of New-Jersey, and was for club members only. March 13, before the Greek Club, the Rev. John A. De Wald, reader; March 19, before Historical Club, paper by T. Robinson Warren on "The Earlier Industries of New-Brunswick"; March 23, public meeting of State Microscopical Society, paper by Prof. E. B. Voorhees on "Bacteria of the Dairy," paper by Dr. A. V. N. Baldwin on "Blood Corpuscles and Their Uses," paper by Prof. John B. Smith on "Insect Clothing and Its Uses"; the papers will be illustrated by means of the projecting microscope; March 26, before the Astronomical Society, Ashey Atkinson will read a paper on "Perrine's Comet"; March 27, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton will act as reader at the meeting of the Greek Club.

These are the officers of the college Republican Club: President—J. B. Voorhees; Vice President—A. R. Riggs; Secretary—M. C. Colyer; Treasurer—J. E. Torrey.

The decision of the sophomore class to give a play this year, in stead of the usual cremation fandango, has raised the ire of some of the seniors. They say cremation is an important part of Commencement week, and it should not be omitted. They claim, too, that "it has always been an unwritten law that the seniors shall write and present a play without any college opposition whatever." The sophs think that is where the shoe pinches, and that it is not the loss of cremation that hurts the seniors.

The date of the indoor meet may be changed, as the mandolin concert will be held on March 20.

The senior Play Committee has changed the date of its play from May 22 to May 25. The seniors are now busy rehearsing their class play. Those in the secret think it will be the best play ever given by Rutgers students.

AT UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Showing of the New Catalogue—Some New Requirements.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—The new catalogue of the university shows the total attendance of students to be 190, as against 208 last year. They are divided as follows: Seniors, 24; juniors, 36; sophomores, 42; freshmen, 43; eclectics, 38; special course students, 7. Probably twenty freshmen have been dropped for failure to attain the required scholarship, which accounts for the comparatively small number in that class. Of 145 candidates for a degree, 106 are registered in the classical course, 25 in the Latin scientific, 3 in the Greek scientific, and 11 in the scientific.

Physics and trigonometry will hereafter be required for entrance into the scientific course, with two of the following six: Physiology, botany, or zoology; geology, astronomy, or chemistry.

The degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science will hereafter be granted only to candidates who have pursued a graduate course under Faculty supervision equal to a year of postgraduate work, who shall have taken a public examination in this work, and who shall have prepared a thesis involving original research. Additional graduate courses are provided to meet these requirements. Heretofore the payment of a diploma fee has insured the degree for any three-year graduate engaged in a literary occupation.

There are now 29,700 volumes in the library. The number of free scholarships established by the payment of $1,000 each is eleven. Only three of these were founded by Rochesterians, while the other eight are forty-four free scholarships by the Trustees, a concession which is being dwelt upon by the committee now soliciting Rochester subscriptions for the college.

At the recent annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the University of Rochester was admitted to membership. This is the first appearance of Rochester in any of the National intercollegiate athletic bodies.

Nearly a hundred members of the Sigma Phi Fraternity attended the annual reunion and banquet of the Central and Western New-York Association at the Genesee Valley Club Wednesday evening. Eight of the State chapters were represented by delegates. President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton made the principal address of the evening.

Prof. Lawrence's experiments with the Roentgen rays are attracting much interest, especially among physicians. His aid is constantly solicited in locating bullets and needles. In one case a man's hand was pinned down to the table with a half-inch board. This intervening board did not appear in the photograph, but the hand was outlined as usual, and a bullet was shown imbedded in the flesh.

STEVENS SENIORS TO TRAVEL.

They Will Make an Extended Trip to New-England Factories.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 8.—At the last meeting of the Chess Club it was decided to expend $5 on the prize for the winner of the interclass tournament which is now in progress. It was also decided that all matches in the interclass tournament must be played off before March 18. Profs. Wood, Webb, and Lawtor were made honorary members. Welles, '98; Buxo, '99, and Jenning, '99, were elected to active membership.

Prof. Wood resumed his recitations with the senior and junior classes on Monday after an enforced absence of a few days.

On Monday the Assistant Professor of Mathematics will hold an examination for all those having entrance conditions in the department of mathematics.

On Tuesday evening the first concert which has been given by the Stevens musical clubs in New-York for some years took place at Chickering Hall. The audience was large and enthusiastic, all of the pieces being encored, some of them two or three times, Mr. Craft's endeavors being especially appreciated. The hall was decorated with Stevens flags and with the banners worn by the different Stevens teams.

The schedule for the annual New-England inspection trip of the senior class under the direct supervision of Prof. James E. Denton of Experimental Mechanics, has just been posted. The class will start on Monday, March 16, for Danbury, where it will inspect the electric lighting plant run by a one hundred horse-power gas engine, remaining over night in Danbury. On Tuesday it will leave for New-Haven via Norwalk. After a visit to Yale College the class will go to Providence, visiting machine works there. On Wednesday it will go over the file works and the factory of the Gorham Silverware Company, leaving at noon for Boston. On Thursday morning the class will go to see the Watertown Arsenal at Faneuil, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and in the afternoon will look at the latest types of pumping engines at Chestnut Hill, Boston. On Friday, after going over the Quincy cold storage and electric power plant, the party will leave for Hall River, from which place, after seeing a one thousand horse-power cotton mill in operation and some of the latest types of triple expansion engines, it will return home.

DARTMOUTH IN DEBATE.

Speakers Chosen for the Contest with Williams College.

HANOVER, N. H., March 8.—The three Dartmouth speakers who will contest in the debate with Williams are Eaton and Laycock, '96, and Greene, '98. Five questions will soon be submitted by the Williams debaters, and from these our speakers will choose one. The date of the joint debate is May 21, the day preceding the first championship ball game with Williams.

The question is being agitated of having all work for the seniors finish at least ten days before commencement week. To any who are to begin work immediately after graduation nothing would be more acceptable, and those who are deficient or behind in their work would hail a ten days' breathing space with joy.

The preliminary trials for the Smith-Rollins Oratorical Prizes have been held. In the trials for the prizes in original orations, from the juniors J. F. Ryan and F. E. Shaw were chosen; from the sophomores H. P. Patey and E. P. Sielman. There were nine contestants for the prizes offered to seniors for extemporaneous debate. I. J. Cox, R. H. Fletcher, C. Laycock, and A. J. Smith were chosen.

Plans have been accepted by Profs. Worthen, Fitts, and Emery for their residences, which they are to erect in the Spring. The architecture will be of Colonial style.

COLUMBIA AND CHICAGO.

The Question for the Coming Debate—University's Dramatic Talent.

The Columbia University Debating Union has announced that the subject for the inter-university debate with Chicago is as follows: "Resolved, That in the election of the members of legislative assemblies chosen by popular vote provision should be made for the proportional representation of the minority." The university department of political science and the English department have been consulted in the choice of this subject. Both almost unanimously agree in considering it a most desirable one.

The arrangements for the preliminary contests to be held on Friday evening are about completed. They will take place in Room 15, Hamilton Hall. Members of the Faculty will be asked to act as judges. The subject for the big debate will be the one under discussion at the preliminaries. The Chicagoans have not as yet chosen the side upon which they will argue, but they will doubtless announce a decision in a few days. Another very important detail undecided is the question as to who will judge the inter-university argument. Columbia has yet to complete its list of twelve names from which the Westerners will choose the three to occupy the positions.

On April 17, the date of the contest, a banquet will be given to the Chicago debaters by the literary societies of the college immediately after the close of the debate. This will take the place of the annual banquets regularly held by the societies.

The sophomore class of the college has elected as its representatives on next year's Columbian Board the following '98 students: F. P. Keppel, W. R. Westerfield, F. H. Curry, J. Watson, and T. R. Symmes.

The dramatic and musical talent of the university is just at present entirely devoted to a thorough preparation of the "Buccaneers," the comic opera composed by Murchison, '94, and Guy Whetmore Carryl, '95. Columbia has always been famous for her theatrical productions, and, though no play was set forth last year, the renown of the "Strollers" has in no wise diminished. The men who are trying for parts and for the chorus are all filled with the one idea of maintaining and even excelling the reputation gained by their predecessors. There are forty-five candidates for the chorus and the roles. The dates for performances already arranged are as follows: Monday, April 13, Hyperion Theatre, New-Haven; Saturday, April 18, Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Monday, April 20, for one week at the Carnegie Lyceum, New-York City. The management is also arranging for performances in Plainfield and Orange, N. J.

Dr. Charles S. Baldwin, '88, Instructor of Rhetoric at Yale, has recently published "Specimens of Prose Description." The book presents a scientific analysis of description. It contains a very full and complete introduction, and many well-chosen extracts from standard authors. Mr. W. T. Brewster of the rhetoric department of Columbia has also published "Specimens of Narration."

T. S. Townsend will deliver the second of the Young Men's Christian Association series of lectures on the evening of March 16, in Room 11 of the Law School Building. His subject is, "New-York and the War for the Union." Mr. Townsend is the compiler of the war library now in Columbia's possession.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

"The Seminarian" an Improvement on Previous Annuals.

The Seminarian, the General Theological Seminary annual, appeared last week, and was immediately seized by the students. It was published in paper and cloth covers. It differs from the college annual, containing matter of a more serious as well as of a mere literary character than that of a college publication.

The editors of the annual have written an editorial on elective studies in the seminary. In the course of the article it is stated, "it would be necessary to insist on dogmatic theology and exegesis, but beyond these there seems no good reason why a candidate, so long as he covers the ground well enough to meet the requirements of the canonical examinations, should not work on lines where his own talents and inclinations lead him. * * * We are men when we enter the seminary, and why should we not be capable of mature judgment in things that so closely concern us."

Among the articles written for the annual are "Seminary Ideals," by Dr. C. E. Body; "The Future of the Music-Drama," by Marcus H. Carroll, Lenoxville College; "Ancilla Domini," by A. H. Veysey, University of Michigan; "The Church and the Newspaper," by E. B. Stockton, Trinity College; a prize essay on "Motives for Foreign Missions," by Erskine Wright, University of Pennsylvania; "Student Life in Germany," by William Palmer Ladd, Dartmouth College. There is also a long article on "The Work of Associate Missions."

The Editorial Board of the annual is composed of Charles Fiske, Chairman; Murray Bartlett, Charles Samuel Hutchinson, and Reginald Pearce, business manager.

The officers of the different classes are: Senior—March C. Mayo, President; Reginald Pearce, Vice President; Floyd Appleton, Secretary; Josiah M. Neifert, Historian. Middle Class—C. H. McKnight

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Checked by the Uncertainties of Washington Action.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RECEIVERSHIP

St. Paul's Coming Dividend—Foreign Buying of Bonds Checked—Tobacco Leads the Industrials.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation during the week was governed largely by the tone of the debates in Congress concerning the Cuban question. The Baltimore and Ohio collapse was also a disturbing influence, particularly as it checked the buying in the bond market for foreign account, which seemed to be about beginning in volume when the announcement was made. Domestic conditions continued favorable, railway traffic returns being good and bank clearings showing continued expansion in general business.

The active stocks in the railway list were St. Paul, Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, Baltimore and Ohio, and Rock Island. St. Paul continued strong, and although it reacted in the latter part of the week, it closed a point higher than on the previous Saturday. Much interest is shown in the dividend question, which will be acted on this week, probably on Thursday. Many contend that the distribution will be 2½ per cent., but the majority of people look for 2 per cent. It is within the range of possibility that the Directors will declare the regular dividend of 1 per cent. and supplement with an extra dividend of 1 per cent., the theory being that it would be unwise to make the 2 per cent. rate permanent until the prospects for the current year are more clearly developed. Burlington was a favorite sale early in the week, and it fell below St. Paul. The short interest became unwieldy, and covering began toward the close of the week. Its net loss was 1¼ points. The other Grangers were not greatly changed. Baltimore and Ohio opened down 5 points on Monday on the announcement of the receivership, and although it rallied to 20, was heavy thereafter. A heavy assessment in any reorganization plan seems inevitable. The slight recovery on Friday and Saturday in the price was due to the covering of stocks put out in the previous week, the operation representing handsome profits.

Tobacco led the industrials in point of activity, and was under heavy manipulation all the week. It rallied a couple of points on Saturday, but still at the close was 5⅛ points below the closing price of the previous week. Increasing opposition in the trade was the principal bear argument. Sugar held fairly well. It is now thought that there will be no legislation in Germany adverse to the interest of the American combination. General Electric moved up sharply on Saturday on a renewal of the rumor that some arrangement with the Westinghouse Company had been reached.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	March 9. 1895.
American Cotton Oil.....	17½	15⅜	22
American Cotton Oil pf..	63½	57	67½
*American Sugar Ref....	117¾	113½	99⅜
*American Sugar Ref. pf..107	101	95	
American Tobacco	79⅞	71⅝	94
American Tobacco pf.....	102	100⅛	105
Ann Arbor pf.....	27	27	..
At., T. & S F., all in. pd.	16⅞	15¾	..
*At., T. & S. F., all in pd....	26½	25	..
Atlantic & Pacific.....	½	½	½
Baltimore & Ohio.....	20	13	53
*Bay State Gas.....	20⅞	20½	..
*Brooklyn R. T.....	23⅞	23⅜	..
Canada Southern	50¾	49½	48
Canadian Pacific	56¼	55⅞	36¼
Che apeake & Ohio.....	17	16¼	16
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf.	100½	100½	90
Chicago Gas, t. r.....	67¾	65½	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy...	78	75⅝	70⅛
Chicago & Northwestern..	104½	103	88
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	147	138	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul....	78⅜	75	54¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	120½	117
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific...	73¼	71	61¾
Cleve., C. & St. Louis..	37¾	36	35½
Cleve., C., C., & St. L. pf.	80½	80½	84⅝
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf...	52	50	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	32	29⅞	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal.	4⅜	3⅞	..
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo.	17½	16½	20½
Consolidation Coal	30	30	31
Consolidated Gas Co.....	157½	154½	131¼
Delaware & Hudson.....	128¼	126½	124
Del., Lack. & West.....	162½	160⅝	156½
Denver & R. G.....	13⅜	13	..
Denver & R. G. pf.....	50	47⅜	33⅝
Dis. & C. F., all. in. pd....	18	17	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.....	6	6	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf....	13¾	13⅜	6
Edison Elec. Il. of N. Y..	95	95	96
General Electric.....	34⅜	30½	26⅝
Great Northern pf.....	109	105	103
Illinois Central.....	96¼	95¼	83
Iowa Central.....	9½	8¾	6¾
Iowa Central pf.....	35	34½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines....	3¼	3¼	..
Keokuk & Western.....	32	32	..
Laclede Gas.....	28	24	25¾
Laclede Gas pf.....	81½	78	..
Lake Erie & West.....	70½	20½	15¾
Lake Erie & West. pf....	74½	74¼	70¾
Lake Shore.....	148	147	136
Louisville & Nashville....	54¼	51¼	47⅜
Louis., N. A & Chi.....	9⅞	9⅝	6¾
Manhattan Con.....	106⅜	105⅛	107⅜
*Metropolitan Traction..	105	103½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis..	20⅝	20⅝	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf..	80	80	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf ..	51	50½	..
Minnesota Iron	70	69¼	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	12	13⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf ..	29¾	28⅛	21¾
Missouri Pacific	25¼	22⅞	19⅝
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	..
*National Lead Co.....	24¾	22½	30¼
*National Lead Co. pf....	87	87	84
New-England	47	47	..
New-Jersey Central	108½	105⅜	84½
New-York Central	98	97	95
N. Y., C. & St. L.....	13	13	12½
N. Y., L. E. & W. all in. pd	16⅜	15⅜	..
N. Y., Sus. & West.....	10⅝	9⅝	12½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf....	28	26	37¼
Norfolk & Western	2½	1⅞	2½
Norfolk & Western pf....	7¼	7½	4⅜
North American	5⅝	5⅞	3⅝
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4	2⅜
Northern Pacific pf.....	17⅝	16	13½
Ontario & Western	15¼	14⅝	15⅜
Oregon Imp. t. r.....	2	2	8
Ore. Ry. & Nav.....	12⅝	12½	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N.....	6	6	..
Pacific Mail	28⅜	26	21⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evan.....	3¼	3¼	3
Phil. & Read. 1st in. pd..	12⅝	11½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	58	58	47
Rome, Wat. & Og.....	116	115¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern...	5	5	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12⅝	11½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man...	110	110	104
St. Paul & Omaha.....	41¼	41	20¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....	124	124	104¾
Silver bullion certificates..	68⅞	68⅝	..
Southern Pacific.....	20	19	17¾
Southern Railway.....	10¼	9½	9⅞
Southern Railway pf.....	31⅜	29⅝	30¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron....	31¼	27¼	14½
Texas Pacific.....	8⅞	8¼	8¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust.	7	6⅝	..
Union Pacific, t. r.....	8⅝	7⅝	8¼
U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	5⅝	5⅛	5½
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r....	10⅜	10	8¾
U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r....	21½	21	16½
United States Express....	45	45	..
*United States Leather..	9½	9½	8½
*U. S. Leather pf.....	62	59⅝	61⅞
United States Rubber.....	27½	22½	30⅝
United States Rubber pf..	85	83	93¾
Wabash	7¼	6¾	5⅜
Wabash pf.....	18⅝	17¼	12¾
*Western Union Beef.....	9¼	9¼	..
Western Union Telegraph.	84⅞	82	87½
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	11⅞	10¾	9⅝

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet and easier. Call loans were made at 2½@4 per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was also easier. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3½ per cent. for 90 days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper of the last class was in good demand. Rates were 5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 5@5½ per cent. for four to six months' prime and 6@7 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England lost £158,864 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.39, became 61.84. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,900,000f in gold and 300,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and generally firmer. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87½ for 60-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87 for 60-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par asked. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54⅜@55½c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,022,525, and the exports for the same period $13,056,541. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,965,984. The net exports to date in 1895 were $20,347,527, in 1894 $2,536,244, and in 1893 $28,765,258.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,187,650. The banks now hold $23,234,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,967,000, an increase in specie of $1,234,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,603,700, a decrease in deposits of $727,800, and an increase in circulation of $364,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 7, '96.	Feb. 29, '96.	March 9, '95.
Loans	$464,488,900	$462,521,900	$489,329,200
Specie	61,538,100	60,304,000	67,224,600
Legal ten'rs.	83,917,500	66,521,200	87,557,700
Net deposits.	488,884,400	488,612,200	527,969,100
Circulation .	13,983,800	13,619,600	12,113,500
	March 7, '96.	Feb. 29, '96.	March 9, '95.
Specie	$61,538,100	$60,304,000	$67,224,000
Legal ten'rs.	83,917,500	86,521,200	87,557,100
Total reserve ..	$145,455,600	$146,825,200	$154,781,100
Reserve required agt. deposits ...	122,221,100	122,403,050	131,992,475
Excess reserve above legal requirements .	$23,234,500	$24,422,150	$22,728,625

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$23,234,500	1891	$10,880,975
1895	22,728,625	1890	211,350
1894	75,633,275	1889	8,548,300
1893	4,643,275	1888	11,487,300
1892	21,292,225	1887	7,998,350

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1⅝
General Electric.....2⅜
Laclede Gas.....3
Laclede Gas pf.....3¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....1
Mobile & Ohio.....1
St. Paul & Omaha.....1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil.....1¾
American Cotton Oil pf.....1½
Ann Arbor pf.....1¾
American Tobacco.....5⅛
Baltimore & Ohio.....5⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1¼
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.....2¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....2
Consolidated Gas.....3⅜
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y....1
Illinois Central.....1¼
Iowa Central pf.....1½
Metropolitan Traction.....1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.....2¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.....1½
National Lead.....2¾
Oregon Improvement, t. r.....1
Oregon Short Line & U. N.....1⅞
Pacific Mail.....1⅜
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.....1
United States Rubber.....3
United States Rubber pf.....3

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, w. i.....1¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925.....2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st.....1⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s.....1
Chicago &North. Pac. 1st t. r.....1¼
Knoxville & Ohio 1st.....1½
Laclede Gas 1st.....1
Lake Erie & Western 2d.....1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.....1
Northern Pacific 3d, c.....1¼
Northern Pacific con.....1½
Northern Pacific con., t. r.....1⅜
Northern Pacific. col. tr. notes.....1¼
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. con.....1
Spokane & Palouse 6s, t. r.....1
Texas Pacific 2d.....1½
Union Elevated 1st.....1¼
Virginia Midland gen.....1

DECLINED.

Broadway & Seventh Av. con.....1½
Baltimore & Ohio con. 5s, 1988.....10
Central of New-Jersey gen.....1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s.....1
Columbus, Hocking Valley & T. 5s.....1
Ft. Worth & Denver City 1st. t. r.....1
Kansas Pacific con. t. r.....2⅜
New-York, Ontario & West. 5s.....1
Northern Pac. & M. 1st, t. r.....1
Oregon R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.....1
Pennsylvania 4½s, c.....1½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d.....2
Pittsburg & Western 1st.....2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st, t. r.....1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.....2⅜
Wabash 2d.....1¼
West New-York & Penn. 1st.....1
West. New-York & Penn. inc.....1½

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 5, 1896.....	£48,957,149	.....
March 7, 1895.....	37,186,830	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 5, 1896.....	78,071,222	£40,809,771
March 7, 1895.....	85,939,814	49,547,843

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 5, 1896.....	33,129,600	14,198,400
March 7, 1895.....	41,172,000	13,724,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 5, 1896.....	25,422,000	12,692,000
March 7, 1895.....	17,849,000	13,844,000

SPAIN.

March 5, 1896.....	8,004,000	10,470,000
March 7, 1895.....	8,004,000	11,993,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 5, 1896.....	2,806,000	6,901,000
March 7, 1895.....	4,226,000	6,993,000

BELGIUM.

March 5, 1896.....	2,524,667	1,262,333
March 7, 1895.....	3,406,667	1,703,333
Total last week...	£198,914,638	£95,333,504
Corresponding week in 1895.....	195,421,497	99,759,333
Week ending Feb. 27.	190,567,158	95,467,794
Corresponding week last year.....	194,434,603	100,074,000

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday.....	$9,578,520
Corresponding week, 1895.....	9,803,910
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	51,766,473
Corresponding period, 1895.....	100,000,285

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$7,022,957
Corresponding week, 1895.....	5,719,401
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	68,673,190
Corresponding period, 1895.....	60,236,300

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday.....	$87,953
Corresponding week, 1895.....	1,764,552
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	17,522,381
Corresponding period, 1895.....	8,346,495

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday.....	$884,700
Corresponding week, 1895.....	2,293,760
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	23,031,743
Corresponding period, 1895.....	34,290,988

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending March 7..$802,858,935
Balances for week ending March 7.... 34,563,333
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 29.. 627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 29.... 40,946,554
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21.. 524,826,765
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21.... 34,145,586
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15.. 555,730,337
*Balances for week ending Feb. 15.... 34,620,350
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8... 566,773,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8.... 33,964,352
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1.... 606,420,630
Balances for week ending Feb. 1.... 38,687,255
*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 7.—Aside from a few changes in prices there were no interesting features to the local security market during the week. There was a fair investment demand for local bonds, but no trades were made owing no doubt to the scarcity of offerings. There was a slight concession made in the asked price for Steinway 6s. Union Railway of New York 5s are 1 per cent. higher for the asked price. Union Railway stock is quoted at 99½ bid and 102 asked, an advance in the bid price of 1½ per cent. There was some inquiry for the stock of the Westchester Electric Railway, but this stock is all held in the treasury of the Union Railway Company.

The most interesting item of news was the annual report of the Hudson River Telephone Company. The number of telephones in use in Albany is over 1,600, as against 1,377 on Jan. 1, 1895, and 1,098 on Jan. 1, 1885. The gross earnings increased $15,776, and the net $10,523. The net revenue for the year was $92,643, which is over 4½ per cent. on the capital stock of $2,000,000. The company paid 3½ per cent. dividends to shareholders last year. It has started in this year on a basis of 4 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R..170		..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919.....130		..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930.....108		..
Albany City National Bank 90		92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co..100		..
Albany Cold Storage Co.....100		..
Albany County Bank 130		131
Albany Insurance Co.....110½		..
Albany Railroad stock 135		136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940..100½		..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.105		..
Celluloid Company 63		66
Commercial Insurance Co.....103		..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.105		105½
Consolidated Car Heating Co.... 35		37
First National Bank 163		165
Hudson River Telephone Co... 45½		48
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio. 32		..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank....402		..
Merchants' National Bank 190		200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany...150		154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906 111		112½
National Commercial Bank.....330		..
National Exchange Bank.....		107
New-York Air Brake Co.....	7¼	9
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s. 1911..105		106
New-York State Bank 200		..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s.105		..
Park Bank 125		..
Rensselaer & Saratoga 180		..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R....		60
South End Bank 59		60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s....109		111
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895.....100		..
Ulster & Delaware 5s.....100		100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga...		20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922 100		..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y..... 99½		102
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922 103		105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s...116		..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.114		..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company..... 20		30
Westcott Express Company pf..100		110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank 118		120
Citizens' Steamboat Company...175		200
Manufacturers' National Bank..200		210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes..145		170
Mutual National Bank 180		185
National State Bank 195		200
National Bank of Troy 95		100
National Bank of Cohoes 135		140
National Bank of West Troy....125		130
People's Bank of Lansingburg...130		..
Steinway Railway 45		50
Steinway Railway 6s.....108½		..
Troy City National Bank.....165		165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942....107		108
Troy Gas Co. stock 125		127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s.....113		114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s.....108		..
Troy Railroad Company..... 90		90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.... 90		..
Union National Bank 250		..
*And accrued interest.		

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The local market continues quiet and firm, with a good demand for investments. Offerings have been light. The bank stocks are much sought for, and prices are a trifle firmer. American Screw stock is quiet with 200 bid and a small amount offered at 210. Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred, is quiet and firm, with no sales reported. The insurance stocks are still sought for, and with the exception of Equitable at 53, there are no offerings. The illuminating stocks are quiet and in good demand. For Narragansett Electric Light 83 is bid, and a small lot has changed hands at 83½. Providence Gas is much sought for, and 87 is now bid with no stock offered.

The local money market is quiet, with rates for commercial paper ruling from 5 to 7 per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted at 4 per cent. and cotton loans at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½
Atlantic	33¾	36
Blackstone Canal	24¾	25½
City	59	..
Commercial	46½	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44½	46½
First	113	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Manufacturers'	141	..
Merchants'	63½	..
Mechanics'	52	..
National Exchange.....	100	..
National of North America....	43	..
National Commerce.....	44½	..
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24¼	25½
Roger Williams	63	..
Second	..	128
Third	73	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	59½	..
Weybosset	43	45

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	158	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.....	50	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.....	180	185
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds.	134	..
Providence & Springfield	97	105
Pawtuxet Valley.....	150	..
Providence & Worcester.....	250	256
Providence, Warren & B.....	126	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	200	210
American Supply.....	..	70
Armington & Sims	27	35
Gorham Manufacturing	90	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf.....	116½	118
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.....	104	107
National & Prov. Wors. 6s.....	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth.....	38	..
R. I. Perkins H-S.....	60	62½
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.....	96	98½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	50½	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	83	86
Providence Gas	87½	..
Pawtucket Gas.....	80	..
Providence Telephone	94	97½
R. I. Elect. Protect.....	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	107	111

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe Deposit.....	64½	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The market has fallen back into its old position of dullness. It is not improbable that the collapse of Baltimore & Ohio has had something to do with the apathy. It is understood that some prominent local people bought stock on the first break early in the week, and the subsequent further decline has had a depressing effect. Another discouraging thing is that the Consolidated Traction Company, which assumes control of the five leading lines of street railway on April 1, has made no announcement whatever regarding the conversion of old stock into cash or the preferred stock of the combination, and this omission has tended to make the Traction stocks dull. Westinghouse Air Brake was bid up to $175 per share early in the week, but there was no trading in the stock. The bond market is a little better. Money is a trifle easier at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Gas.....	5½	..
Philadelphia Company.....	19¼	19⅝
Wheeling Gas.....	15¾	17
Central Traction.....	27	28
Citizens' Traction.....	..	57
Pleasant Valley.....	18½	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham...	15⅞	15¾
Duquesne Traction.....	35½	36

Manchester Traction..... .. 39
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf..... .. 29
United States & Signal..... 17 17½
Westinghouse Air-Brake....170 ..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 8.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The release of £1,000,000 of Japanese funds increased the plethora of money. There was no foreign demand. Silver was quiet. The stock market was inanimate. Gilt-edged securities were firm. Consols were unchanged. American railroad securities relapsed. Louisville and Nashville advanced ¾, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande preferred each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific preferred each ¼. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern declined 1, Norfolk and Western ¾, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Illinois Central each ½, and New York, Lake Erie and Western ¼.

DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

To be Held at New-York University in April—Summer Courses.

The Delta Chi Fraternity of New-York University will hold its annual convention with the Justinian Chapter at the University Law School on April 9, 10, and 11. The business session will be held in the University Law School Building. There will be a banquet, at which Col. Robert T. Lincoln, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, Vice Dean Clarence D. Ashley, and Gen. Gonzales de Quesade, all members of the order, are expected to speak. A theatre party will be given on April 10.

The committee having the matter in charge comprises: C. E. Travis, '91; J. F. Tucker, '92; R. R. Mackee, '93; W. F. Quigley, '94; Robert Scott, '95; J. H. Tuttle, '96; R. T. Horton, '96; Ingle Carpenter, '96; Henry B. Singer, '96; R. S. Lansing, '97, and Edward Richardson, '97. Delegations are expected from the chapters at Cornell, Michigan, New-York, Minnesota, Northwestern, De Pauw, Albany, Dickinson, and Columbia.

Prof. Stoddard of the English department gave on Tuesday the second lecture in his course on "The Development of Fiction," in the department of philology, at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. His subject was "Growth of Personality in Fiction—Goldsmith, Jane Austin, Charlotte Bronte, and Hawthorne."

Candidates for the position of class valedictorian of the Medical School have been notified that they must present copies of their addresses to the Dean by April 1. Each address is to be distinguished by a motto or device, and the writer's name and address inclosed in an envelope bearing the address. It is to be under four heads, to the audience, to the Council of the University, to the Faculty, and to the class.

The circular announcing the Summer courses appeared last week. Instead of five courses, as given last year, there are eleven for this Summer, as follows:

Mathematics, Prof. Ladue and Mr. Frizell. Solid geometry, algebra, trigonometry, analytic geometry, and calculus.

Chemistry, Profs. Hall and Loeb. Normal course, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, and organic chemistry.

Biology, Prof. Bristol and Mr. Everett. Elementary zoology, advanced zoology, and vertebrate anatomy.

Experimental Psychology, Prof. Bliss. Lecture course and laboratory course.

Comparative study of systems of education, Dr. Monteser.

Latin, Prof. Sihler. Normal course and advanced course.

Semitic Languages, Mr. Osborn. Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic.

French, Dr. Monteser. Elementary course.

German, Dr. Monteser. Reading course and conversational course.

Economics, Prof. Colby. Theoretical economics, practical economics, and seminarium.

Physical Training, Frank H. Cann. Normal course and individual work, fencing, boxing, wrestling, field and track athletics, and general gymnasium practice.

CITY COLLEGE COMMITTEES.

Preparing for the Graduation Exercises—Prof. Johnston's Lectures.

The committees to arrange for graduation at the City College have been announced by the President of the senior class, James T. Lee. They are composed as follows:

Class Day—J. Alexander, Chairman; M. C. Valentine, C. Sindelar, T. A. Curtis, A. H. Kridel, R. L. Fernbach, A. C. Strobel, S. E. Plonsky, W. K. Franklin, F. L. Hunt, W. J. Ehrhard, and A. Lippe.

Class Dinner—H. C. Murray, Chairman; O. Wagner, L. J. Rosett, A. H. Kridel, A. A. Wright, W. Strobel, C. Mund, A. H. McDowell, A. S. Taylor, and A. W. Hubschmitt.

Commencement—W. E. Strobel, Chairman; J. S. Heil, F. L. Hunt, H. Peyser, O. Wagner, C. F. Thelluson, F. B. Vermilya, W. C. Volckhausen, L. R. Lawyer, T. A. Martin, and T. A. Curtis.

Prize Speaking—M. Gershel, Chairman; C. O. Carlson, E. Hollander, E. P. Bernstein, G. J. Ferris, J. Goodman, G. A. Kues, L. Jacobowitz, H. M. Phillips, and J. M. Schoenfeld.

Photograph—L. M. Rippe, Chairman; E. Beyer, M. H. Ellison, E. Flanagan, M. S. Hamburger, A. J. Lippe, R. C. Pokorny, J. S. Heil, M. Gershel, and L. J. Rosett.

Post-Graduate—J. H. Jasper, Chairman; A. W. Corse, S. Wechsler, W. Strobel, F. B. Vermilya, A. H. Kridel, A. A. Wright, A. H. Peterson, and E. W. Scherr.

Memorial—M. C. Valentine, Chairman; O. Wagner, E. Kasner, F. Lese, G. M. Clarke, F. Schoedel, E. Gluck, U. F. Martin, and R. P. Ellis.

Baccalaureate—U. F. Martin, Chairman; J. A. Cunningham, C. B. Jameson, J. S. Kennedy, N. Martin, E. H. Schleuter, E. J. Kenney, S. Barit, and C. Sladovnik.

Commencement Marshals—F. B. Vermilya, Grand Marshal; A. H. Kridel, M. C. Valentine, J. H. Jasper, W. Strobel, E. W. Scherr, and J. T. Lee.

Prize Speaking Marshals—A. Strobel, Grand Marshal; P. M. Crandell, J. H. Gandolfo, L. Goldberg, H. Smailen, L. Truckenbrodt, L. Marks, and H. Peyser.

Class Day Marshal—A. A. Wright.

Prof. Henry P. Johnston of the department of history has been asked to deliver a course of lectures to the students of Barnard College. The New-York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution expect to place a Chair of American History in that institution. Meanwhile they have asked professors of other colleges to deliver lectures on the subject. Prof. Jameson

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. A. C. Levy, referee, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.4 by 35, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,715.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 310 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. John Reis & Co. have sold for Phoebe Stillwell to F. W. Holmes, at $17,000, the northwest corner of Clarkson Street and Flatbush Avenue, 118 by 150.

Messrs. J. F. Abrams & Son have sold the plot, 200 by 100, on the northeast side of Forty-seventh Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, at $11,000.

Messrs. Jones & Littell have sold for Philip Donohue to David Quinlan, at $4,000, the plot, 80 by 100, on the south side of Russell Street, 145 feet north of Nassau Avenue.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold for the George Melgh estate to Anna Stelljes, at $9,250, the three-story frame building, with store, 523 Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100; and, for the same, to Alonzo De Witt at $11,000 the four-story similar building, 525 Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 55 by 100.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $173,540. In the corresponding week last year they were $133,795.

There were recorded last week 288 mortgages for $1,149,902, of which 120, for $299,800, were at more than 5 per cent., and 168, for $850,003, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 333 mortgages, for $1,390,011, of which 176, for $556,396, were at more than 5 per cent., and 157, for $833,645, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 778; Bessie P. Manning against James H. Ritter and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

HUGUENOT ST and Pell Place, s w corner, 100x35; Fillmore Beers against Margaret M. Cunningham, owner; A. H. Woolly, contractor $107

30TH ST, 50 and 52 West; John W. Davis against C. H. Gallagher, owner and contractor 287

142D ST, 70 and 72 West; Frank Simonson and others against Thomas J. Kelly, owner; Julius Schourvy, contractor 115

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, March 11, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 and 65 Liberty St.,
The Osborne.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
By Order of the Heirs to Close the Estate of John Taylor,
THE MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT HOUSE situate on
7TH AVENUE,
Northwest Corner 57th St.
Size of building, 150x about 95; height of building, 185 feet, 20 apartments and 6 stores. Size of plot, 150x100.5.
A grand opportunity to purchase the most complete and absolutely fire-proof apartment house in the city. Built from the best materials obtainable and in the most thorough manner, eleven stories high in front and sixteen stories in rear. Containing every modern improvement. Complete electric and steam plant; 4 Crane elevators. This house has been kept fully rented since 1885, and every apartment is leased at the present time.
60 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 4 per cent.
The vacant lot on the west, 25x100.5, will also be sold after the "Osborne" has been disposed of.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Esq., Attorney, 192 Broadway.
For further particulars and permits apply at the office of the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
ESTATE OF MAURICE O'BRIEN, DEC'D,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10,
AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
VALUABLE BUSINESS BUILDINGS, FLATS, TENEMENTS, AND LOTS.
345 AND 347 GRAND ST.
56 LUDLOW ST.
92 EAST BROADWAY.
210 AND 212 WEST 105TH ST.
130 EAST 113TH ST.
124 EAST 120TH ST.
42, 44, AND 46 WEST 133D ST.
148TH ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.
183D ST., NEAR AUDUBON AV.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attys.
MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.
Sells at auction Wednesday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Desirable Tenements and Private Houses, Between 7th and 8th Avenues.
244 WEST 25TH STREET,
4-story Eng. basement brick private dwell., 15x98.9
225 WEST 29TH STREET,
4-story front and 3-story rear tenemts., lot 23.5x98.9.
243 WEST 39TH STREET,
4-story high-stoop brownstone private house; 16.8x98.9.
Terms Liberal.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St. Maps, &c., from B. FLANAGAN & SON, 1,544 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 11 Pine St.

LOUIS MEISER, AUCTIONEER.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the two four-story brick stores and tenements and the three three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots,
NOS. 657 AND 659 2D AV.,
and
NOS. 238, 240, AND 242 EAST 36TH ST.,
southwest corner.
SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of James A. Ross, Attorney, 215 West 125th St., and at the auctioneers', 24 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

WEST END AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86TH Sts.—Two four-story 20-foot houses for sale; $30,000 each; lots 100 feet deep. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
659 5th Av., or 111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

MURRAY HILL.—Several desirable dwellings in 36th and 37th Sts., near 5th Av. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, 11 Pine St. and 244 4th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

TO LET.—No. 39 West 14th St., handsome first and second lofts, 25x85; very light; high ceiling; large entrance; suitable for salesrooms or light manufacturing; location unequaled; rent low.

MACHINERY.
FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A large lot of woodworking machinery, consisting of planers, variety molders, band saws, sanders, boring and mortising machines, bending machinery, shafting, engines and boilers, &c., &c. Two complete outfits can be seen at 894 Madison St., New-York. J. W. MASON & CO.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of Westchester.—GEORGE E. HENDERSON, an infant, by Charles E. Clark, M. D., his guardian ad litem, against HENRY C. HENDERSON and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, and dated on the sixth day of April, 1896, and an order of resale duly entered herein and dated January 25, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"ALL the south one-half of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, known on a map on file in said county in the office of the County Clerk, entitled "Map of the estate of the late Elijah Valentine, in the Town of West Chester, N. Y.," W. G. Livingston, surveyor, as lot number 2a and bounded as follows, viz.: Easterly in front on the road leading to Pelham, fifty (50) feet; northerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along land conveyed to Lizzie Henderson, four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet to the mill pond; southerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along lot 3a on said map four hundred and seventy (470) feet to the mill pond; westerly by the mill pond about sixty-nine (69) feet, containing four hundred and ninety-three one-thousandths of an acre as laid down on said map."

"ALSO all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers thirty-one, (31,) thirty-two, (32,) thirty-three, (33,) thirty-four, (34,) thirty-five, (35,) thirty-six, (36,) two hundred and twenty-three, (223,) two hundred and twenty-four, (224,) two hundred and twenty-five, (225,) on the map, entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County.

Said lots, numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, taken together, are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of the road to Middletown as laid down on said map, distant, easterly ninety-eight (98) feet from the easterly side of the road leading to Pelham Bridge, as laid down on said map; and running thence southerly, at right angles to said road leading to Middletown, one hundred and four and eight-tenths (104 8-10) feet to lot number forty-five on said map, thence easterly, along lots numbers forty-five, (45,) forty-six, (46,) forty-seven, (47,) forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) and fifty, (50,) on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to lot number thirty, on said map; thence northerly along lot number thirty on said map one hundred and twelve and four-tenths (112 4-10) feet to the said road to Middletown; and thence westerly along said road one hundred and fifty and six-tenths (150 6-10) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.

Said lots numbered 223-224-225, taken together, are bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the old road with the southerly side of Zulett Avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; running thence easterly along said side of Zulett Avenue one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to lot number 222 on said map; thence southerly along lot number 222 on said map seventy-five (75) feet to lot number 226 on said map; thence westerly along said lot number 226 and on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred and twenty-one and nine-tenths (121 9-10) feet to the old road aforesaid; and thence northerly along said old road seventy-five and six-tenths feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less."

"ALSO, all that certain lot, piece, or tract of land, situate on Throgg's Neck, in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Willow Lane Road, distant 145 feet from land of James W. Robinson and adjoining land of Dr. Sebastian F. Myers, and running by said Myers's land three hundred and ninety-four and one-half feet; thence northerly fifty-four and one-half feet along said Myers's land to land of Thomas Montgomery; thence easterly along said Montgomery land two hundred and fifty-seven feet to land of Loretto Clapp; thence along said Loretto Clapp land one hundred and fifty feet to the aforesaid Willow Lane Road; thence southerly along said road fifty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land.

Being the same premises conveyed to James Hiddleston and Thomas Dykman, referee, by deed dated September 28th, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 879 of Deeds, Page 449, October 1st, 1874."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers two hundred and seventy-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Zulett Avenue and Mapes Avenue and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551) one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Grenada Place, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grenada Place one (1) foot and sixty-three-one hundredths (63-100) of a foot to the point of beginning at the southeasterly corner of St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 20th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
JOHN A. AMUNDSON, Plff's Att'y, 146 Broadway, New-York City. f24-2aw8wM&Th&mh16

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, known on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, adjoining the New-York City private park situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York," (dated July 9, 1894, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of July, 1894,) by the number five hundred and fifty-two (552) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. George's Crescent formed by the intersection with the southerly side of Grenada Place; running thence westerly along the southerly side of St. George's Crescent twenty-four and fifty-five-one hundredths (24.55) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553); thence southerly along the easterly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553) ninety-two and fifty-three-one hundredths (92.53) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552); thence easterly along the rear of lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552) twenty-five (25) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551); thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551) one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Grenada Place, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grenada Place one (1) foot and sixty-three-one hundredths (63-100) of a foot to the point of beginning at the southeasterly corner of St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 20th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
WM. H. E. JAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Referee. mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, known on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, adjoining the New-York City private park situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York," (dated July 9, 1894, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of July, 1894,) by the number five hundred and fifty-two (552) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. George's Crescent formed by the intersection with the southerly side of Grenada Place; running thence westerly along the southerly side of St. George's Crescent twenty-four and fifty-five-one hundredths (24.55) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553); thence southerly along the easterly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553) ninety-two and fifty-three-one hundredths (92.53) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552); thence easterly along the rear of lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552) twenty-five (25) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551); thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551) one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Grenada Place, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grenada Place one (1) foot and sixty-three-one hundredths (63-100) of a foot to the point of beginning at the southeasterly corner of St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 20th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
JOHN H. CLAPP, Plaintiff's Attorney. Referee. mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of the Old Road distant northeasterly one hundred feet and eight inches from the northeast corner of Cornell Avenue and the Old Road to said lot number two hundred and twenty-six; thence easterly along said lot number two hundred and twenty-six and parallel with Cornell Avenue one hundred and twenty-four feet to lot number two hundred and twenty-two; thence northerly and at right angles to Cornell Avenue twenty-five feet to lot number two hundred and twenty-five on said map; thence westerly along said lot number two hundred and twenty-five and parallel with Cornell Avenue one hundred and twenty-one feet three inches to easterly side of the Old Road aforesaid; thence southerly along said easterly side of the Old Road twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to said James Henderson by Andrew Lorett by deed dated August 10, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 880 of Deeds, Page 89, on September 2, 1874."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, and two hundred and twenty-two on the map entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and are bounded and described on said map as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Zulett Avenue distant westerly three hundred and seventy-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Zulett Avenue and Mapes Avenue and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number two hundred and twenty-one on said map one hundred feet to Zulett Avenue aforesaid; thence easterly along Zulett Avenue one hundred feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to said James Henderson by Henry C. Mapes, William A. Mapes and Ida C. Mapes, his wife, by deed dated November 7, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 909 of Deeds, Page 176, on April 2, 1874."

Dated February 25, 1896.

JOHN H. CLAPP, Referee.
WM. H. E. JAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of the Old Road distant northeasterly one hundred feet and eight inches from the northeast corner of Cornell Avenue and the Old Road to said lot number two hundred and twenty-six; thence easterly along said lot number two hundred and twenty-six and parallel with Cornell Avenue one hundred and twenty-four feet to lot number two hundred and twenty-two; thence northerly and at right angles to Cornell Avenue twenty-five feet to lot number two hundred and twenty-five on said map; thence westerly along said lot number two hundred and twenty-five and parallel with Cornell Avenue one hundred and twenty-one feet three inches to easterly side of the Old Road aforesaid; thence southerly along said easterly side of the Old Road twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to said James Henderson by Andrew Lorett by deed dated August 10, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 880 of Deeds, Page 89, on September 2, 1874."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, and two hundred and twenty-two on the map entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and are bounded and described on said map as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Zulett Avenue distant westerly three hundred and seventy-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Zulett Avenue and Mapes Avenue and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number two hundred and twenty-one on said map one hundred feet to Zulett Avenue aforesaid; thence easterly along Zulett Avenue one hundred feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to said James Henderson by Henry C. Mapes, William A. Mapes and Ida C. Mapes, his wife, by deed dated November 7, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 909 of Deeds, Page 176, on April 2, 1874."

Dated February 25, 1896.

JOHN H. CLAPP, Referee.
WM. H. E. JAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh24

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,323 Broadway. 32d Street.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MARY M. GRUNHUT et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the seventh day of February, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the fourteenth day of February, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the ninth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Thirty-fifth Street and the Eighth Avenue; thence southerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel with the Eighth Avenue part of the way along the middle of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twelve feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said John H McGinn by deed delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage.—Dated New-York, February 15th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 & 54 William Street, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGIE McCLURE, plaintiff, against JOHN MONAHAN, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, Anthony Hart Athy, Edward M. Burrall, George H. Clowes, John W. Franklin, Mary Ann Kelly, Robert Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Samuel Hoff, as receiver of the rents and profits of the real estate described in the complaint herein, and the heirs at law of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, all of whom and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Second amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 20th, 1896.

MILLER & BRIGGS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Anthony Hart Athy and the heirs at law of Gertrude E. Cannon, deceased, all of whom and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff: The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23d day of January, 1896, and filed with the second amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 24, 1896, &c.,

MILLER & BRIGGS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja27-1aw6wM&mh9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the application of ONE OF THE TWO TRUSTEES OF THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB for its voluntary dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that by and pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 25th day of October, 1895, and amended by an order dated November 6, 1895, and duly entered in this proceeding in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, have been appointed receiver of the property of the Peekamose Fishing Club, and that I have duly filed my official bond and oath, and have qualified as such receiver, and as such receiver, and in pursuance of said order, I do hereby notify and require:

1. All persons indebted to the Peekamose Fishing Club, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to me as said receiver, at my office for such purpose, at the office of Franklin Bien, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property of such corporation to deliver the same to me, on or before the date aforesaid.

3. All the creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896.

4. All persons holding any open or pending contract of such corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail to me at my said office, on or before the last-mentioned date.

Dated March 7th, 1896.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh9-1aw8wM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF PERKINS & WELSH to BENJAMIN PERKINS for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Perkins & Welsh, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Perkins & Welsh, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Greene & Patterson, 3 Broad Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1896. Dated New-York, February 10th, 1896.

BENJAMIN PERKINS, Assignee.
Arnold, Greene & Patterson, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City. f10-1aw7wM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY ARNEN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY ARNEN BEEBE, Assignee.
ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the said corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 3, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.
ARTHUR V. BRIESEN,
President of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.
ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. mh9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. SPAULDING and ROBERT E. JENNINGS, individually, and as co-partners composing the firm of SPAULDING, JENNINGS & CO., lately doing business in the City of New-York, N. Y., and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been appointed assignee of said Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings, individually, and as such co-partners, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.
FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City. f10-1aw6wM&mh23

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 30th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GEORGE ALCES, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said George Alces for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3d, 1896.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Assignee.
GEORGE A. COLEMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 80 Broadway, New-York City. f3-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ZERREGA, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Eliza M. Zerega, Executrix and Trustee, 52 Wall St., N. Y.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Attorney for John A. and George Theodore Zerega, Executors and Trustees, 68 William St., N. Y. f17-1awTwM

LAPTHORNE, ANNA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWARD P. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM&ap13

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for